

★ 3

proteinal bonanza' as protein continued to shrink and pollution mounted.

The General Electric Co. has spent millions so far using microbes in a manure culture to produce a "bile mass" to use as animal feed. Hamilton Standard, a division of the United Aircraft Corp., is perfecting a similar

used.

Until additional patents are secured, he isn't talking about some of the methods and chemical processing used. But, essentially, the system works like this:

Each feed lot cow produces roughly 25 pounds of wet manure a day. From lots converted from dirt to concrete flooring, the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

EEC Ministers Meet Today On Positions for Nixon Visit

By Alvin Shuster

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 9 (NYT).—After weeks of passing papers and ideas between capitals, European allies of the United States now appear ready to endorse Washington's call for new guidelines for revitalizing transatlantic relations.

As foreign ministers of the nine Common Market countries gathered here tonight, several officials reported that agreement had been reached in principle on beginning a meaningful political "dialogue" with Washington. The two-day meeting, beginning tomorrow and focusing on relations with the United States, will be watched closely by Washington for signs that the way would be clear for a visit to Europe by President Nixon later this year.

Officials familiar with the long preparations for the sessions here reported that the response under study would represent a "compromise" and an apparent shift in position by the French, who had been lukewarm, suspicious of Washington's intentions and more interested in Europe's settling its own affairs first.

Whether the formal reply to Washington's desire for a "declaration" of Atlantic principles would have sufficient substance to bring Mr. Nixon to Europe remains unclear. Henry A. Kissinger, who first proposed the idea of a document nearly six months ago, has indicated that Mr. Nixon would like something to sign when he comes to Europe. And, he suggested, he would not come unless he could achieve "significant and substantive results" in this "year of Europe."

Topics for Discussion

The words expected to emerge here are not likely to be in the form of a finished product, ready for signature. More likely, the ministers will agree on the topics to be included in future discussions on the transatlantic guidelines and on the hopes of the Nine.

The possibility of Mr. Nixon postponing his trip again, until next year, is not ruled out by some officials, despite the "favorable" response now expected to emerge here.

Mr. Kissinger, whose original call on April 28 for a "new Atlantic Charter" has been dropped by Europeans in favor of a "declaration," had wanted a document that would serve as a common framework for the complex future transatlantic negotiations on such issues as trade, monetary reform and security.

European officials reported that a so-called compromise under study would provide, in effect, for "two dialogues" with Washington.

One would deal with political, economic and trade matters through the Nine and the United States. The other, would focus on questions of defense, to be handled separately in talks among the 15 members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

If this plan is approved here, as expected by many, the question would remain whether Washington would feel that "two dialogues" and "two declarations" are better than nothing.

U.S.S.R. Cloud Seeding

MOSCOW, Sept. 9 (UPI).—Special aircraft teams seeded clouds to produce rain to help extinguish two forest fires in eastern Russia, Tass news agency said today.



ACCIDENT CLINIC—Resembling a film version of an outer space vehicle is this emergency clinic under construction at a Geneva hospital. The building was designed after extensive study of treatment requirements and traffic patterns in conventional emergency rooms. Features are central operation and treatment suites surrounded by 18 preparation rooms. Parking area holds 20 ambulances.

Sakharov Cites A-Test Opposition

(Continued from Page 1)

of view, shared by many, especially since we actually had no choice in the matter."

Those were the last years of Stalin's rule of terror, when the Soviet Union, after having lagged behind the United States in development of the atomic bomb, was in the midst of a crash program to produce the even more powerful hydrogen bomb ahead of the Americans.

The Russians' first nuclear device, containing at least some elements of the thermonuclear fusion reaction of the H-bomb, was tested in August, 1953. In that year, Mr. Sakharov, at 32, became a member of the prestigious Academy of Sciences.

"In further evolution of my views," Mr. Sakharov continued, "I gradually began to understand the criminal nature not only of nuclear tests, but of the enterprise as a whole. I began to look on it and on other world problems from a broader, human perspective."

In the last 10 years in his weapons development work, he continued, nuclear tests, with the long-term dangers of their associated radioactive fallout, became the principal focus of his preoccupation, and he began writing confidential memoranda as early as 1958, urging a cessation of tests.

That was also the year when the United States and the Soviet Union began an informal moratorium on testing while efforts were being pushed to reach agreement on a formal treaty.

But three years later, Nikita S. Khrushchev renewed tests on the grounds that the Soviet Union needed more powerful weapons to defend itself against alleged U.S. war threats.

Mr. Sakharov, describing his behind-the-scenes efforts during that period, recalled that he had urged Khrushchev not to conduct the 1961 test series, and its continuation in 1962. Alluding to the evident unpopularity of his appeal, he described it as "highly critical from the point of view of my relations with those around me."

In the midst of the 1962 test

Tunisian Accuses 3 French Police

CANNES, France, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—Three Cannes policemen have been charged with assaulting a Tunisian in the latest incident in an outbreak of hostility toward North Africans in the south of France, officials said yesterday.

The three men have been accused of attacking Mohammed Ben Kram Hell, a 29-year-old employee at a school outside Tunis who was in France on vacation. Mr. Hell brought a complaint against the policemen alleging that they beat him up.

series, Mr. Sakharov recalled, he again appealed through internal channels for a permanent cessation of nuclear explosions. This time he recommended that the Soviet Union pick up an old American fallback position, offered in February, 1959, and calling for a partial ban on nuclear tests in the atmosphere, outer space and under water—in which violations could be easily detected.

Khrushchev is known to have taken up the offer in 1963 and, in a remarkably short time, the partial test ban was agreed upon and the treaty signed on Aug. 5, 1963.

At his news conference yesterday, Mr. Sakharov also expressed continuing concern over the use of mental institutions for the commitment of sane dissidents and listed the names of prominent dissenters who, he declared, were being held without foundation in psychiatric hospitals.

In answer to questions, he urged foreign psychiatrists due in the Soviet Union next month for international meetings to ask to be allowed to visit some of the mental institutions where dissidents were being held.

He referred in particular to the case of Leonid Plyushch, a Kiev mathematician, who is being detained in what Mr. Sakharov described as "the hell" of a special prison mental hospital in Dnepropetrovsk, in the Ukraine.

Scientists' Protest

MOSCOW, Sept. 9 (AP).—Ten Soviet Jewish scientists said today that the official campaign against Mr. Sakharov and novelist Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn is aimed at the intimidation of all free thinkers and the preparation of public opinion for future repression.

The 10, including well-known scientists Benjamin Levich, Mark Azbel and Alexander Lurie, issued a statement saying Mr. Sakharov and Mr. Solzhenitsyn are people of whom "any great country would be proud." All those who signed the statement have applied for visas to emigrate to Israel, but they said they could not "remain indifferent to Russia, its people and culture."

In another development, the novelist Vladimir Maximov said he had been summoned by Soviet officials for a psychiatric examination. Mr. Maximov, who was recently expelled from the Soviet Writers Union and who has publicly defended Mr. Sakharov, issued a statement saying he had refused to submit himself for the examination.

Nixon Says Clean-Air Laws Must Be Eased in Fuel Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the sale of oil from the Elk Hills Naval Reserve outside Bakersfield, Calif.

Elk Hills could produce as much as 100,000 barrels of oil a day, which would ease considerably any shortages that might crop up this winter west of the Rocky Mountains.

The President made no mention of any big new research programs in energy, but he once again emphasized that the country must develop ways of using its huge coal reserves. He said the United States has almost half the world's coal, but is unable to burn it because of anti-pollution laws.

The White House has budgeted an extra \$100 million for energy research this year but has not yet decided how to spend it. A report submitted to the White House last week by AEC chairman Dixy Lee Ray calls for spending \$60 million of that extra money researching ways of cleaning up coal.

No mention was made during yesterday's meeting of rationing heating oil to households and other consumers, but Mr. Love said on Thursday that a stand-by

rationing plan was being drafted. Some officials believe that rationing is highly unlikely and that Mr. Love spoke of it as part of a calculated effort to pressure states and cities, particularly in the Northeast, to relax the ceilings on the sulfur content of fuel oil.

Libyan Seizes Crisis Talk
CAIRO, Sept. 9 (UPI).—Libyan Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud today dismissed talk of an energy crisis.

"I think that talk of a world energy crisis is imperialist deception and a crisis engineered by the United States," he said. "I think the world has enough oil and other sources of energy."

This propaganda could be aimed at enlisting the support of world public opinion for armed American intervention, or intervention by hirelings, to take the sources of Arab oil," he said.

In statements published by Cairo's Rose el-Youssef news magazine, Mr. Jalloud reported that new and important oil discoveries were made by Libya recently "which make nonsense of claims that Libyan oil reserves will be finished in 15 years."

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He pointed to the final documents condemning the United States for aggression in Indochina while they remained silent on Soviet "aggression" in Czechoslovakia and said:

"That makes for two weights and two measures. Where is non-alignment?"

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Cambodia Reports Hand-to-Hand Battle

Kompong Cham Attack Is Renewed

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 9 (AP).—Insurgents today renewed their attacks on Kompong Cham, thrusting at two sections of the defense perimeter around the northern half of the city, diplomatic sources reported.

They said that Communist-led forces pounded government positions with more than 100 rounds of artillery fire to end an overnight lull but were beaten back when they attempted ground assaults.

Casualty figures were not available from the city, 47 miles northeast of Phnom Penh, Kompong Cham, Cambodia's third largest city, has been under heavy rebel attack for about three weeks.

The diplomatic sources said that house-to-house fighting continued one block from the market place. Reports indicated that insurgents control the southern half of the city, while government troops have thrown a perimeter around the northern half, where the market and other key municipal installations are situated.

Reinforcement Moves

Government reinforcements continued to move out of Phnom Penh to strengthen the Kompong Cham garrison. The besieged city is being resupplied by boats going up the Mekong River, by helicopters and by air drops.

Field reports and a Cambodian forward artillery observer said that an armored government company on Highway 4 about 17 miles west of Phnom Penh attempted a breakthrough after running out of food but failed. Reports said that about 50 members of the 120-man unit were missing.

Government advances from the west and east have tried to link up on Highway 4, the capital's only road link to the deep-water port at Kompong Som. But they have been stalled for eight days by insurgents in bunker complexes.

Highway 4 has been cut off for

15 consecutive days, and Highway 5, the road to the rice-growing province of Battambang, has been blocked for five days.

With convoy traffic into Cambodia's capital halted by the road closures, prices on many food items have shot up and some shortages have been reported.

"I earn about \$50 a month," a Phnom Penh father of five said. "Now it costs you 80 cents to buy a little piece of meat and some vegetables. Before the war, you could probably shop in the market for two days with that amount of money."

Insurgents Slay

The government said that yesterday, its troops 18 miles west of Phnom Penh reported killing five Khmer Rouge infiltrators attempting to penetrate government defensive positions at Thnal Totung on Highway 4. No government casualties were reported.

Col. Am Rong, chief spokesman of the military command, reported two other clashes between government and Khmer Rouge forces yesterday at Prey Thea, southeast of the capital and near the provincial city of Takeo, 6 miles south of Phnom Penh.

The command did not report the results of either engagement. Communist-led forces in South Vietnam kept up their three-week shelling campaign against the government's outer defenses of Hue, the South Vietnamese command said today.

A communiqué from the military command said that near 200 mortar shells were fired at government positions to the southeast and southwest of the former imperial capital, 400 miles north of Saigon. Two government soldiers were reported killed and six wounded.

In a cable to Premier Edmond Lehoucq, Finance Minister Willy de Clercq and Minister of Economic Affairs Willy Claes, the workers demanded a meeting with the three ministers by 5 p.m. tomorrow at the latest to settle "the problem of state subsidies for our product."

If they do not get satisfaction, the workers said, the area of the plant or any other district of the city will be blown up "without any other warning."

Highway 4 has been cut off for

Boumedienne Sums Up Conference

measures against Israel, which was condemned for its refusal to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories.

An expression of support for the African liberation forces notably in the Portuguese territories of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau and the start of a fund to help finance these forces.

A call for general world disarmament that would include a ban on the fabrication and testing of nuclear weapons.

A reorganization of the United Nations to give the Third World a greater voice in decisions. There was a consensus that the present veto power of the big five powers should be limited or abolished altogether.

On the economic side, the conference stressed the following points:

Solidarity among the producing nations of specific products to improve their negotiating position against the "economic aggression" of the industrial world.

Full control over natural resources by the underdeveloped world with the right to nationalize foreign holdings and to determine compensation.

A development fund controlled and financed by the non-aligned nations for their benefit.

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Manure Use As Feed Set

(Continued from Page 1)

manure is scooped up every three or four days. This eliminates odors, mainly ammonia produced by bacterial action, and also the deep soupy mire that cattle dig in during wet weather which causes weight gain. It also reduces by half the feed lot space required for each steer in order to get wet manure dry and evaporate.

The manure is next dumped into a huge vat where water and chemicals are added to form slurry. Then it passes through machinery which separates and dries the manure, impurities and bacteria are sterilized. The remaining water is used again. The protein concentrate is evaporated into a powder and the roughage is stored and fermented like corn silage.

Considerable nutrition is available because the cow does not digest 20 percent of what it eats. More importantly, bacteria, most of the digesting, as opposed to enzymes in humans and pigs. The bacteria is single-cell protein and is excreted in large quantities by the cow as new bacteria cultured in the cow's four stomachs. Thus the cow is a small cell protein factory, and the bacteria forms the bulk of the protein in the processed feed.

Moorer Critical Of Air Power Use In Vietnam War

LAS VEGAS, Sept. 9 (UPI).

Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, chief of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said yesterday that U.S. air power failed to achieve its goal against most of the Vietnam war, less extending the conflict scope and duration.

But Adm. Moorer made no exceptions of that general assessment—the secret 1969-70 bombing of Cambodia and the periods of heavy bombing of North and South Vietnam in 1972. In each of these cases he said, the concentrated application of air power got dramatic results.

Adm. Moorer, in a speech to the "Crail House" reunion, a association of Navy officers who said President Johnson employed a "strategy of gradualism" committing the United States to the war, meaning the bombing of North Vietnam was restricted to certain targets.

"This gradual application of power, with frequent bomb halts over the course of the war, was intended to give the cause and motivate him," he said, seeking a political solution of war," Adm. Moorer said.

Swedish King Rallies

After New Attack

HELSINGBORG, Sweden, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—King Gustaf Adolf of Sweden was said by doctors to be slightly better tonight after a new attack of testinal bleeding yesterday successfully treated.

But the doctors described condition of the 90-year-old monarch as still serious.

WEATHER

ALGAEVE	0	8	Unsettled
AMSTERDAM	16	85	Cloudy
ANKARA	24	75	Cloudy
ATHENS	21	81	Cloudy
BEIRUT	28	82	Cloudy
BELGRADE	20	88	Cloudy
BOMBAY	28	82	Cloudy
BUSSELS	21	70	Cloudy
CHONGKING	23	84	Cloudy
COLOMBO	27	81	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	23	73	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	22	72	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	28	78	Cloudy
DUBLIN	18	66	Fair
HONGKONG	21	74	Cloudy
INDIANAPOLIS	27	81	Cloudy
JAKARTA	28	84	Cloudy
LAHORE	23	73	Cloudy
LONDON	24	75	Cloudy
MADRID	27	81	Fair
MELBOURNE	28	82	Fair
MONTREAL	13	67	Cloudy
MOSCOW	14	57	Cloudy
NEW DELHI	28	84	Cloudy
NEW YORK	31	71	Fair
NICE	27	81	Cloudy
PARIS	17	63	Cloudy
PRAGUE	29	84	Cloudy
ROME	28	78	Cloudy
SALT LAKE CITY	28	84	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	18	66	Cloudy
TEDZAN	23	73	Cloudy
TOKYO	28	84	Cloudy
TUNIS	23	73	Cloudy
VENICE	27	81	Fair
WASH. DC	28	78	Cloudy
WARSZAWA	23	73	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	28	78	Fair
ZURICH	28	78	Cloudy

(Temperature readings: 0-9 O at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT)

Our Enemy



No, the world is certainly not our enemy, on the contrary. But the world map is.

And here's why:
■ Copenhagen is the gateway of our express routes to
JAPAN (Trans-Siberian Express),
S. E. ASIA (Trans-Asian Express, daily),
AUSTRALIA (extension from Bangkok by Thai International, with through aircraft from Copenhagen to Sydney),
N. AMERICA, WEST (Pacific Express, daily)

■ A conventional world map makes it look like a detour to fly via Copenhagen to these parts of the world.

Our friend is the globe — the only true picture of the earth.
For a string stretched over the globe will show that it is not a detour to fly via Copenhagen. The string will, more often than not, run over, or close to, Copenhagen. For instance

Paris — Tokyo
Glasgow — Bangkok
London — Sydney
Berlin — Seattle
Vienna — Los Angeles
Tehran — New York

When you plan an intercontinental trip, spend a few seconds to glance at a globe. It may save you hours.

Going far east or far west, you have a choice:
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مكتبة الادب

Rate Group Warns on Cost Arms, Asks \$1.5-Billion Cut

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (UPI).—The Senate Armed Services Committee report warns that the cost of providing adequate defense is even sharper today than it was two years ago when the committee first cautioned the United States may be itself out of an ability to meet its defense needs.

The committee urged "cooperation and goodwill" on both sides of the question about how much to spend on defense, a major issue as well as security between the President and the committee.

The report, released yesterday, on the "executive branch Department of Defense and its mistakes, to make us and improve efficiency, it proposed extensively expending resources and to their procedures."

At the same time, the report, released yesterday, on the "executive branch Department of Defense and its mistakes, to make us and improve efficiency, it proposed extensively expending resources and to their procedures."

The committee also urged the Air Force to "seriously consider" such things as cheaper planes that can launch missiles, toward a target rather than actually penetrating enemy defenses.

The committee also accused the Air Force of failure to pursue a new armed decoy missile for bombers, as recommended by Congress, because the service feared that such a weapon would be used on existing planes and thus jeopardize chances for the B-1.

The committee also eliminated the beginnings of another potential multi-billion-dollar weapons project, killing a request for work on a new Navy long-range cruise missile to be fired from submarines or ships. The committee criticized the Pentagon uncertainty concerning the merits of such weapons and failure of the department to come to grips with the broader question of exactly what types of technology and new weapons should be pursued at this time.

The committee voiced support for the Air Force's multi-billion-dollar project for a new fleet of planes to provide warning of bomber attack but recommended that the service consider buying fewer than the 43 planes it wants.

In another potentially far-reaching action, the committee stopped the Navy at this time from developing the first of a new fleet of miniature aircraft carriers until decisions are made on what type of planes would operate from such ships.

The committee also voiced major concern over the cost of an all-volunteer force, the inability of the Army thus far to meet its recruitment goals and the quality of such a force.

Laid Accuses Russians WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (UPI).—White House adviser Melvin Laird said today that the Soviet Union was using the current thaw in relations with the United States to gain an advantage in weapons.

The former secretary of defense—still a member of the National Security Council—said in an interview in the magazine U.S. News and World Report that he did not believe that "an apparent easing of relations with the Soviet Union means there has been a fundamental change in their objectives."

Those include the "persecution" atmosphere hanging over the American political system that, he said, damages the willingness of men to enter politics, casts a shadow over normal political affairs and brings the motives of politicians into question.

The speech included an old-time partisan attack aimed at Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D. N. C., who is chairman of the Senate Watergate committee and at "those who could not discredit us at the polls in November."

"Most Americans will agree that those who are convicted of the break-in or cover-up should be punished," he said. "But we must remember that accusations are not adjudications of guilt."

He said that the late President Johnson had once told Mr. Nixon that sometimes "the presidency is like being a jackass caught in a holocaust—you've got to just stand there and take it."

"Well, President Nixon has been standing there and taking it ever since Sen. Ervin has been doing his rain dance in that Washington committee room."

"The good senator wanted a warm summer rain to make Democrats grow but it seems to me that, if public opinion comes to the aid of the President, the Democrats will be wiped out."



REVEALING TESTIMONY—Whatever else Henry A. Kissinger may have told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee as it heard his testimony during hearings on his nomination for secretary of state, one thing was certain: The sole of at least one of the shoes that he had on was showing definite signs of wear.

Colson Wanted Hunt to 'Nail' Ellsberg, Transcript Reveals

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Former presidential aide Charles W. Colson wanted to try the Daniel Ellsberg case in the newspapers instead of the courts, a document obtained by the Senate Watergate committee shows.

Mr. Colson's wish to discredit Mr. Ellsberg played a role in the White House hiring of E. Howard Hunt Jr., according to the document, a transcript of a July 1, 1971, telephone conversation between Mr. Colson and Hunt, who later was jailed as a Watergate conspirator.

In the conversation, Mr. Colson told Hunt that Mr. Ellsberg was likely to be turned into a martyr by the "new left" unless something was done to embarrass him publicly.

'Nail the Guy Cold'

The case "could go one of two ways," Mr. Colson said. "Ellsberg could be turned into a martyr of the new left—he probably will anyway—or it could become another Alger Hiss case where the guy is exposed, other people were operating with him, and this may be the way to carry it out."

"We might be able to put this

bastard into a helluva situation and discredit the new left," Mr. Colson suggested.

He told Hunt that he was not interested in trying the case in the courts but in the newspapers. Hunt, the transcript showed, agreed with Mr. Colson that "W" should go down the line to nail the guy cold" out of court.

The conversation occurred the day after the Supreme Court refused to stop publication of the Pentagon Papers and two months before the break-in at the office of Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

Hunt has testified he helped organize the Ellsberg burglary, which resulted last week in the indictment of former presidential aide John D. Ehrlichman and three others.

Mr. Colson recorded his phone conversation with Hunt, transcribed it, then sent the transcript to then presidential staff chief H.R. Haldeman. In a cover memo to Mr. Haldeman, Mr. Colson said he was sending him the transcript so he could "get a feel of his [Hunt's] attitude."

Mr. Colson also told Mr. Haldeman that "The more I think about Howard Hunt's background, politics, disposition and experience, the more I think it would be worth your time to meet him."

At Mr. Colson's recommendation, Hunt was hired as a White House "consultant" less than a week later.

Chisholm Is Cited Under Vote Law WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (UPI).—The General Accounting Office Friday charged the 1972 presidential campaign organization of Rep. Shirley Chisholm, D. N.Y., with four violations of the federal campaign financing laws.

The allegations, which were referred to the Justice Department for possible legal action, involve the activities of the Shirley Chisholm for President Committee, created in October 1971, to raise funds for the Brooklyn congresswoman's campaign.

The charges included failure to appoint and report the name of a responsible chairman of the committee and receipt of \$666 from the funds of three business corporations. Federal law bars corporations from making political contributions in federal campaigns.

Chou Said to Bar Trip TOKYO, Sept. 9 (AP).—Chinese Premier Chou En-lai is reported to have said yesterday in Peking that he has "no plans whatsoever" for attending the UN General Assembly session this autumn or visiting the United States.

Several White House Aides Reportedly Heard Key Tape

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (UPI).—President Nixon asked the White House to fly one of the Watergate tapes to his home in California at midnight on one of the five days that John W. Dean 3d testified before the Senate Watergate committee, congressional investigators disclosed yesterday.

The committee officials said that the President discarded the plan—but had one of his Watergate lawyers listen to the recording in the White House the same night and then brief Mr. Nixon on its contents—after being advised that there was not a convenient courier flight to rush the tape to San Clemente.

The Senate sources said that this was only one of several instances in which Mr. Nixon permitted aides to listen to Watergate tapes or be briefed on their contents.

In refusing to make the tapes available to the Senate panel, to the special government prosecutor on Watergate or to U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica, Mr. Nixon has contended that to do so would violate a "principle of confidentiality" essential to the presidency.

To Hear Argument

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia circuit will hear oral argument tomorrow in the President's appeal of Judge Sirica's ruling that the tapes must be surrendered to him to be examined in private.

The Senate investigators said that they believed Mr. Nixon's handling of the tapes before their existence became known on July 16 could be a factor in weighing the argument about their confidentiality. But the sources said that thus far lawyers for the Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities had shown little interest in submitting the information to the courts as part of the Senate lawsuit to gain access to the tapes.

The committee and Archibald Cox, the prosecutor, want to hear the tapes in the hope that they will shed light on who has been telling the truth about the burglary of the Democrats' headquarters in the Watergate complex last year and the subsequent cover-up.

The committee, which recessed early last month, will meet tomorrow to plan for the resumption of public hearings later this month.

According to the sources, the Senate committee obtained new details concerning the treatment of the tapes when the committee staff conducted private interviews last month with Stephen B. Bull, a special assistant to the President, and with Ronald L. Ziegler, the White House press secretary. Among the details, they said, were the following:

● On June 27, the third day of testimony by Mr. Dean, the former White House legal counsel, the paging device won by Mr. Bull buzzed as he was dining not far from San Clemente at 9 p.m. (midnight Washington time). Mr. Bull telephoned the President's San Clemente compound and was told by Alexander M. Haig Jr., the chief of staff, that Mr. Nixon wanted the tape of his April 15 conversation with Mr. Dean flown to California as soon as possible.

Mr. Bull, as the White House staff administrator, was able to tell Gen. Haig immediately that there was no convenient courier flight from Washington at that hour. Accordingly, Mr. Bull was said to have been instructed to make arrangements for the Secret Service to play the April 15 tape at the White House for J. Fred Buzhardt Jr., a special Watergate counsel, so that Mr. Buzhardt could brief the President by telephone.

Mr. Dean has testified that he became suspicious that the President was recording the April 15 conversation when the President asked him a number of leading questions and then stepped away from his desk to say, in a barely audible tone, that he had been "foiled" to discuss executive clemency for a Watergate defendant with a member of his staff.

Mr. Nixon has said his only discussions of clemency dealt with his statements that it would not be granted to any Watergate conspirator.

● On June 4, President Nixon was said to have asked Mr. Bull to listen to the recording of a March 15 meeting he had had with Mr. Dean and Richard A. Moore, a special counsel to the President. Mr. Bull made notes on the conversation and then read the notes to Mr. Nixon.

Presidency 'Terrifying' To Connally

By Philip Shabecoff

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Sept. 9 (UPI).—Former Texas Gov. John Connally, before addressing a Republican state central committee convention, told newsmen yesterday that he feels "terrified" by the thought of some day becoming President, but he isn't ruling the idea out.

Asked by a newsmen whether he would like to be President, the former Nixon administration Treasury secretary paused and said: "I'm not at all sure I would."

Was it because he felt challenged? he was asked. "Yeah, a little bit, and I also feel terrified by the thought of it." "I'm not ruling it out; not ruling it in," Mr. Connally said of the 1976 presidential race.

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AFL-CIO Acts To Reorganize Its Structure

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (UPI).—The AFL-CIO has quietly embarked on a sweeping and fundamental reorganization designed to centralize and strengthen its national organizing, political, legislative, civil rights, public relations and community relations activities.

The federation's organizing arm, which had been losing strength in recent years, will be renamed the Department of Organization and Field Services and will coordinate not only the federation's nationwide operating activities but also the activities of its state labor federations and central city bodies as well.

Some observers say the reorganization is the most important change in the structure of big labor since the American Federation of Labor merged with the Congress of Industrial Organizations in 1955.

Leader Not Named The head of the new department—not yet named—is expected to wield exceptional power in the labor movement and, within the federation itself, will rank only behind its president, George Meany, and the secretary-treasurer, Lane Kirkland.

The job has been offered to W.J. Usery Jr., director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, a former assistant secretary of labor and a top mediator, who is widely respected in labor, management and government circles.

Mr. Usery, a former official of the International Association of Machinists, said that he was giving the offer "long and prayerful" thought but added that he was also "excited" by the possibilities of transforming the Federal Mediation Service into a more broadly effective instrument in labor-management relations and other areas where mediation could be helpful.

He is still considering the best to fill the new AFL-CIO post.

Ford to Raise Prices 7.1% on Small Cars DETROIT, Sept. 9 (UPI).—The Ford Motor Co. announced yesterday that it would increase the prices of small cars in its 1974 line by an average of 7.1 percent. The company said this would be within the recent Cost of Living Council ruling on automobile pricing.

The council announced in Washington Friday that Ford would be allowed an increase of 3.1 percent, or \$74, on its 1974 models, on an average.

Ford announced that the retail prices of its cars and trucks would go up by the \$74 average when they are put on sale Sept. 21. However, Ford said it is raising the prices of the small Pinto, Maverick and Comet cars by an average of 7.1 percent over 1973 models.

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Come to the flavor of Marlboro



'That Particular Aspect'

When Henry A. Kissinger, in the course of the hearings on his nomination as secretary of state, was asked about his reaction to the current wave of repression in the Soviet Union, he replied that he had been "very moved" by the statement of Soviet physicist Andrei Sakharov that détente must be accompanied by "the liquidation of isolation" and that the encouragement of "closed countries"—such as the Soviet Union—would be dangerous to its neighbors. But, Dr. Kissinger added: "I cannot in good conscience recommend as a principle of American foreign policy that our entire foreign policy should be made dependent on that particular aspect of the domestic structure of the Soviet Union."

Either Dr. Kissinger is right, or John Foster Dulles was right, and the "free world" should have no truck with the Soviet Union, China and a large number of other nations in which civil rights, as the Atlantic community understands them, are regarded as threats to the organization of the state. Indeed, it can be argued that the Dulles thesis, evolved during rampant Stalinism, was based on a legitimate fear of the forcible spread of that breed of autocracy, as instantiated in many parts of Europe and Asia, whereas, today, Moscow is seeking, by much milder methods than Stalin and Beria used, to maintain the authority it acquired in the first years after World War II.

The present question is not one of "encouraging" a kind of government in the Soviet Union that is abhorrent to free men by increased trade and communication. The

lack of such encouragement did not deter Stalin or prevent the crystallization of similar dictatorships in China and Cuba. The United States itself does not propose to be discouraged from seeking an equitable settlement in the Middle East by threats of withholding oil; rather, it is taking steps to insure self-sufficiency in that commodity in order to retain its freedom of action.

Rather, the present hope of the administration, as of most countries in Western Europe, is that by mutually advantageous trade and cultural exchanges, the process of liberalization within the Soviet Union will progress. It has already done so, as the vocal dissidence, despite repressive tactics, demonstrates. What is striking about the Sakharov statement, for example, is not that it aroused so much fury within the Soviet Union but that it was made at all. And, dreadful as the suicide of a Leningrad woman after secret police questioning may be, one can easily recall days when the police would have saved her the trouble.

The United States and the Western world need not relax either their condemnation of the totalitarian methods of the Soviet Union nor their guard against a recurrence of Stalinist expansionism. In that way, aided by the will and courage of the free spirits who have survived, or revived, within the Soviet police state, enlightenment is almost certain to spread. But should the West seek, for its own benevolent purposes, to patch up the rusted Iron Curtain, what will happen, then, to the Sakharovs, the Solzhenitsyns, the Soviet Jews—and the world's hope of a freer, peaceful future?

Volvo, U.S.A.

The imminent announcement by Volvo, the Swedish auto manufacturer, of plans to build an assembly plant in the United States provides fresh evidence that foreign investment is a two-way street—and one that is mutually beneficial.

The flow of American investment abroad has helped to diffuse the high productivity and the fruits of research and development conceived in this country. But it would be misguided chauvinism to suppose that the United States has a monopoly on industrial innovation. Indeed, Volvo may have something to offer that is even more sorely needed by American industry—practical lessons on how to make factory work less stultifying and more creative and satisfying in human terms.

Such objectives would once have sounded idealistic or even utopian to the tough-minded managers and engineers of American industry—especially in the auto industry, where the speed-up of the assembly line and the fractionation of work were long regarded as the be-all and end-all of heightened efficiency. But rumblings of rank-and-file revolt have been so insistent that the critical factor in the Big Three auto bar-

gaining in Detroit this year is the issue of making the conditions of work more human and decent. Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Auto Workers, who went to Sweden last month to confer with Volvo executives, has cited the cleanliness and safety of its plants as models for United States manufacturers.

American auto makers may not be overjoyed at Volvo's coming competition in their own backyard—any more than were European computer makers, electronic firms or, for that matter, auto companies over United States investment abroad. Multinational corporations do create problems, but they also represent a realistic corporate response to the requirements of an interdependent world. The people of Europe have benefited from rising productivity, incomes and living standards from American flows of investment abroad, just as the American people will from the backflow. This is a healthy trend, both politically and economically, vastly preferable to the self-destructive kind of protectionism and anti-foreign investment policies favored by some unions and businesses.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Willy Brandt's Pause

A pause of sorts has taken place in West Germany's Ostpolitik, the Brandt policy of psychological and political reconciliation with the Eastern countries victimized by Hitler. Having completed treaties "normalizing" relations with the Soviet Union, Poland and East Germany, Chancellor Brandt has just called off plans to sign a similar agreement with Czechoslovakia. Follow-on negotiations with Hungary and Bulgaria have also been put off. There is no reason to fear that the basic Brandt policy is in jeopardy. The apparent reasons for the delay, however, offer insight into the difficult new stage which Ostpolitik—indeed, the whole process of détente—has now reached.

Ostensibly, the German-Czech snag involves only a rather small technical issue: whether Germany will be allowed to represent the consular interests or business enterprises and local-government institutions in West Berlin. The Czechs insist that these are not among the "residents" of Berlin whom, according to the four-power agreement of 1971, Bonn is empowered to represent. In a larger and more fundamental sense, however, the issue is whether German-Czech relations—and, beyond that, East-West relations overall—are to be conducted in a spirit of rivalry and continued striving for one-sided advantage, or in a spirit of expanding neighborliness and mutual benefit. For all the progress on paper and in mood of the last few years, this question can hardly be said to have been resolved. Indeed, the most crucial European aspect

of this question—the confrontation of two great armies on either side of the still-divided continent—has not even been touched.

In the current German instance, several other characteristic factors have been at work. An underlying purpose of the Ostpolitik, especially as it touched East Germany, was that it would prove to be a means of easing human ties between the two German states. Yet in East Germany, as elsewhere in the Soviet bloc, the regime has countered with campaigns for "vigilance" against the West: East Germans are still being shot at the wall. Then, the Brandt government has come under attack, notably in recent weeks from the French, for in effect an excess of Ostpolitik: for "drifting away from Europe," towards "neutrality." That the French complaint is patently unfair does not dissipate its political effect in Bonn. Chancellor Brandt, not unlike President Nixon, is faced with balancing his Soviet policy with his alliance policy and with insuring that domestic support for both of them remains in place.

We of the West are in a complicated time of consolidating earlier movements in East-West relations, integrating these movements into alliance requirements and coping with their domestic effects. We are all coming to understand that détente is not a magic step into a new room but an ongoing process with complications, as well as rewards, of its own.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

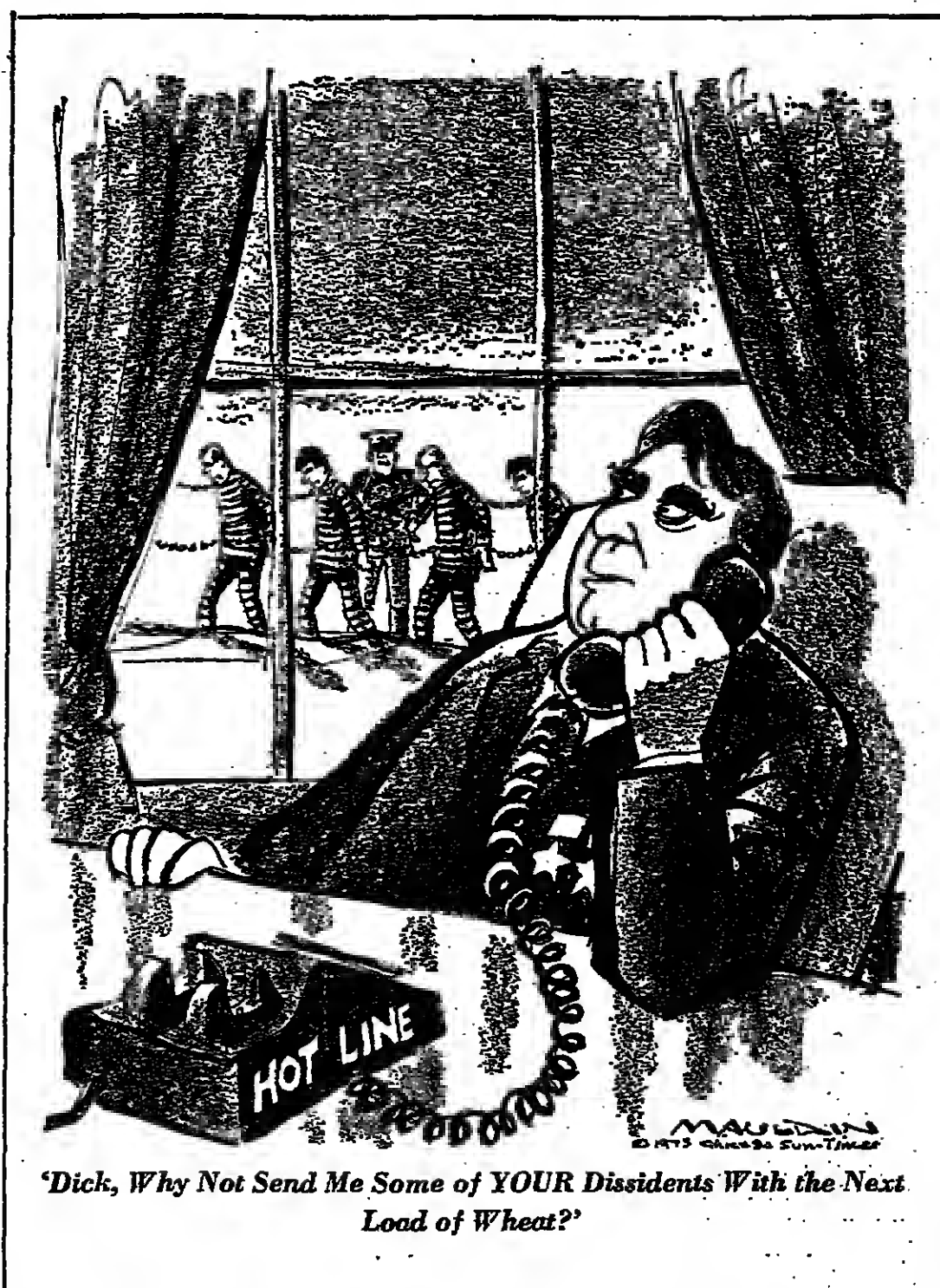
September 10, 1898

KAIPZIG—The Herald's policy of throwing light on the bitterly antagonistic spirit the Germans have towards Americans and everything American, during recent years, and especially during the late war, is to be commended. Certainly proofs of Germany's "unfriendliness" (mild word that to express a condition and feeling of seething rancor and venom) are easily found. Americans are still too lenient with them. (From a letter to the editor.)

Fifty Years Ago

September 10, 1923

DETROIT—Maybe Mr. Henry Ford is out for the farmer vote in the next presidential campaign, for he announces another panacea for the ills of the farmer—this to breed a new cow which will produce both milk and a large amount of beef. The Motor King seems to be in earnest. His proposition to the livestock raiser is to cross the Jersey, Holstein or Guernsey with his beefy lines of the Hereford and Shorthorn.



The U.S. Press and the Courts

By James Reston

NEW YORK—The press has been severely criticized lately for publishing news that Vice President Agnew was being investigated by a Baltimore grand jury on charges of criminal action, and that John Ehrlichman had been indicted by a Los Angeles grand jury in connection with the burglary of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office.

The charge is serious and the criticism fair, but the remedy is elusive. Everybody knows that investigations are not proof of guilt and indictments are not convictions, but once you publish the headlines: "Agnew investigated for extortion and tax evasion" or "Ehrlichman indicted in Ellsberg burglary case," both men have obviously been damaged.

It's a little like a bad rumor about a good woman: She may be cleared eventually, but the headline is a drop of poison, and doubt remains in many minds.

The press can of course make a good argument for its skeptical probing of the secret actions of powerful men who have obviously misused their power. They have waged war while concealing it from the Congress of the United States. They have spied and sabotaged in the 1972 election, or at least have had these things done in their names. And they have even been mistrustful of one another.

The main charge against the press in general—though not against the few newspapers that exposed the deceptions of Vietnam and Watergate—is not that the press was too aggressive, but that it was too timid or lenient or lazy.

On the Hunt

Nevertheless, there is obviously a difference between exposing the dirty tricks of politics and the peculiar activities of the White House staff on the one hand and revealing the secrets of grand jury investigations and indictments on the other.

The American press, or more precisely, a few American newspapers, are really on the hunt now and rightly so. Watergate has made them realize what is really meant by the corruption and danger of power and secrecy. Also, the new young investigative reporters are now competing with one another to be first with whatever happens, even in grand jury investigations, and this is the problem.

The White House and the courts are not the same. There is plenty of evidence that the White House has abused secrecy and power but none that the courts have been fiddling with the facts.

Still the press is now probing into the secrets of grand juries as if they were political committees, and if one newspaper does it, all the rest feel that they have to follow.

Thoughtful people in the press are worried about the problem. They are concerned about invading and corrupting the secrecy of grand juries, but they are faced with a very hard reality.

This is that if even one newspaper or a radio or television station reports that Mr. Agnew is under criminal investigation in Baltimore, or that Mr. Ehrlichman has been indicted by a grand jury in Los Angeles, that report is immediately put on the wire services, and on the air

within an hour and therefore is all over the country.

How then, unless you can get all newspapers, all radio and television stations, to ignore The Wall Street Journal when it reports that Mr. Agnew is under criminal investigation or The Los Angeles Times report of the indictment of John Ehrlichman, do you deal with the problem?

A Problem

In these days of modern communications, any local report is national and even international within an hour. The readers of every newspaper hear it on the air before they go to bed. Once it is broadcast it cannot be ignored and this is the problem the press has not been able to resolve.

It is easy to understand why the Agnews and the Ehrlichmans resent all this, for they are condemned even before they can state their own cases, and obviously they have a justifiable grievance.

The newspapers have not resolved or even grappled with the problem effectively. They know that they ought to try to do something to protect the grand jury process, but they have not. Even they admit that this is too bad, because they know that America needs not a more cautious but a more aggressive and skeptical press in dealing with both the White House and the Congress. But they also know that they ought to be able to deal with the privacy of the judicial process before grand juries and that they have not been able to do so.

The press is ducking this problem, but it cannot do so much longer. It cannot insist on policing the power of government without policing itself. It cannot deny the right of outsiders to monitor the power of the press unless it establishes some professional standards of its own.

Letters

Carlyle's Words

Perhaps political figures would do well during this period of government incredulity to recall Thomas Carlyle's advice of 1840 from his speech on Napoleon in the series of "Lectures on Heroes." Speaking of "The Hero as King" Carlyle characterized the credibility gap of the Napoleonic era where "false as a bullet" became a proverb.

With the hindsight proffered us in our own period of double-judge bombings we are more apt to understand Napoleon's accounting for his "false bullets."

In Carlyle's words, "He (Napoleon) makes what cannot be said for it that it was necessary to mislead the enemy, to keep up his own men's courage, and so forth. On the whole, there are no excuses. A man in no case has liberty to tell lies. It had been in the long run, better for Napoleon too if he had not told any. In fact, if a man have any purpose reaching beyond the hour and day, meant to be found extant next day, what good can it ever be to promulgate lies? The lies are found out; ruinous penalty is exacted for them. No man will believe the lie next time even when he speaks truth, when it is of the last importance that he be believed. The old cry

of 'wolves! A lie is No-thing, you cannot of nothing make something, you make Nothing at last and lose your labour into the bargain.' Yet, alas, history teaches few lessons.

FRANCIS SCHOLTZ,
Paris.

A Disclaimer

With reference to the short article entitled "Nixon Has 46 Rivals for the Peace Prize" which appeared on the front page of the Aug. 31 issue of the International Herald Tribune, I would like to point out an inaccuracy in the allegation that "officials of the Inter-Parliamentary Union based in Geneva" are in any way connected with the nomination of President Nixon. This article suggests that this initiative was taken by me or by members of the Secretariat.

While it is true that "members of parliament and members of government of the different states, as well as members of the Inter-Parliamentary Union" are amongst those who may nominate candidates, officials of the Inter-Parliamentary Union are neither qualified nor would be authorized to take such action.

PIO-CARLO TERNANZIO,
Geneva.

Kissinger's Ballyhoo And the Outlook Now

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Except for a few sharp questions on budgeting and secret bombing, Henry Kissinger's nomination as secretary of state is sailing through the Senate. The response from abroad has been positively lyrical.

But the blare of praise is largely based on a past record not easy to repeat and on extraordinary skill in personal politics. So there is solid reason to wonder whether Kissinger's actual performance as secretary of state can possibly live up to the advance ballyhoo.

Both as a thinker and doer, Kissinger has made his mark in the field of grand strategy. His great feat during the last four years has been to engage both Peking and Moscow in a way that has produced benefits for Washington.

Further dividends from that achievement can be realized, notably in the field of foreign economic policy. For the first time since the war, the major developed countries are simultaneously experiencing boom conditions. Even discounting inflation, the United States, Japan and Western Europe are all expanding their economies at a goodly clip.

This widespread prosperity creates a number of extraordinary opportunities. The round of international trade negotiations which opens this week in Tokyo will not have to contend with extreme protectionist trends in the richer countries. There is a good chance for eventual agreement on a lowering of tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade—even in the touchy field of agriculture.

Moreover, the largest possibilities lie in cooperation with Europe and Japan in the field of foreign economic policy. For the first time since the war, the major developed countries are simultaneously experiencing boom conditions. Even discounting inflation, the United States, Japan and Western Europe are all expanding their economies at a goodly clip.

Simultaneous Boom
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Not His Forte
Widespread prosperity, and particularly the rise in American exports, also tends to ease a major obstacle to reform of the international monetary system. The meeting of finance ministers in Nairobi, Kenya, later this month

should lead toward a new and more flexible system which can minimize drastic shifts in currency rates.

But as secretary of state, Kissinger will not be in optimal position to make the most of these opportunities. Economic policy is not his forte, and he has been reluctant to plunge into the area. Only in the last few months has he taken onto his staff, in the person of Chuck Cooper, a truly first-rate economist with great personal authority.

Neither is the State Department all that well equipped to help Kissinger in the economic field. It may be that there is a lot of high-class talent going neglected at State, but if so it is the field of political reporting. The number of officers able to manage economic problems is distinctly limited.

Furthermore, State's opposition in the economic field is quite strong. The Treasury, Commerce and Agriculture Departments have important interests in foreign economic policy which are often at variance with State's position. Those departments have strong constituencies in the private economy and more clout than State with the Congress.

And there is no coordinating machinery—such as the National Security Council officers in the field of strategy—which Kissinger could use to get hold of foreign economic policy.

Difficult Time
What all this means is that Kissinger faces a difficult time at State. To succeed, he has to do what comes hardest to him: He has to pick out truly new men whom he does not know well and give them his trust and confidence.

Maybe he will be able to do that. He is a remarkable person not insensitive to his own weaknesses and with a considerable capacity to grow and change. As the best guess is that the performance of the State Department in the execution of foreign policy will be only marginally improved by the transition of Kissinger to the office of secretary.

Given that outlook, it is a service to anybody to build Kissinger up as the super-secretary capable of pulling all swords from all stones. The Kissinger ballyhoo can only have a bad impact on what is after all the most serious problem facing the country—the problem of developing an honest government ready to admit its limitations.

Third-World's Trumps

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK—The so-called Third World is edging gradually into its own and it is hard to imagine that its lack of cohesion or leadership impedes this new political fact. Such is the main implication of the past week's meeting in Algiers of some sixty chiefs of state or government from countries in underprivileged Asia, Africa and South America.

The tricontinental group is nonaligned in a military or ideological sense although its penchant is generally toward varying forms of socialism. Usually it is referred to as "developing," a word with innuendoes of backwardness or poverty that is impressive when applied to Yugoslavia or to Kuwait and Libya.

When the organization of this international club out of colonialism's ashes was first pressed by Tito, Nehru and Nasser, it seemed too vague and inchoate a dream to promise significant reality. But Marshal Tito, only survivor of the initial prime movers, can rightly regard the Algiers conference with optimism, despite bickering, because of changes on the international horizon.

During the three years since

the group last met at Lusaka, Zambia, the superpower bloc assembled around Washington and Moscow have forsworn war and moved perceptibly toward détente.

Thus, without growing militarily stronger, the Third World is relatively less menaced by possible threats.

With the fading of major armed conflict as a prospect, the potential importance of the UN grows. And, regardless of its internal quarrels, the Third World represents a decisive majority in UN membership. If it can ever make up its collective mind on particular issues, its voice will be weighty.

Moreover, as the arms ascendancy of the superpowers and the great power games have reduced political significance, Third World lands find they are able to act more boldly without fear of neo-colonialist pressures. Thus we have recently seen expropriations, nationalizations and extrusion of foreign bases with little effective protest by countries whose interests were disadvantaged.

Finally, the number of underdeveloped nations has increased and the technological advances and privileged sector of the international community contains deep-seated weaknesses that can be exploited if the Third World ever manages to coordinate its latent assets.

Industrialized America, West Europe and Japan are all in the initial throes of an energy crisis. They need tons of fuel to sustain their scheduled growth during the years before new sources of power can be harnessed. The main contemporary sources of this are in such lands as Saudi Arabia and Iran (not represented at Algiers), Kuwait, Libya and Algeria, rich in petroleum and natural gas.

Furthermore, the industrialized nations are being racked by a long-enduring monetary crisis not likely to be cured by this month's World Bank meeting in Nairobi. The crisis has been

magnified by huge amounts of Arab oil funds bailing out bank to bank in an immense and uncoordinated effort to profit from instability.

The Soviet bloc is relatively unaffected by both these crises due to its rigidly controlled production, its lesser reliance on external fuels, and its tight official currency system. Call which relies minimally on foreign trade, is untouched.

The lesson to be drawn is that the transglobal grouping Algiers possesses key trumps to be played in the coming decade's power game. Already a statesmanlike forecast of deliberate slowdowns in fuel production and curbs in sales to customers who, like the U.S., openly favor Israel in the Palestine dispute.

There isn't any doubt that the Algiers Club manages to coordinate its actions with members, such as Saudi Arabia, there will be diplomatic repercussions abroad—above all in Washington. President Nixon's careful language at his last press conference confirmed it.

American policy must recognize the changing pattern of global kaleidoscope. The tempt to arrange a pentagon diplomatic balance—the U.S., West Europe, Russia, China—perforce gives added force to creation of another set of immense importance.

Third World, pushed together by its exclusion.

One obvious deduction drawn is that the United States must revise the philosophy of its foreign aid program. It should take into account the tremendous wealth possessed by the nations which are Algerians and should encourage them to assist themselves.

From now on Washington should try to channel help to the underprivileged only in form of education and technology. The surplus money once was ours is rapidly being theirs.

مكذبات

On Eve of His Visit

China Is Warm, Wary on Pompidou

By John Burns
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PEKING.—When French President Georges Pompidou drives into Peking tomorrow afternoon, his route along the Boulevard of Eternal Peace will be strung with red silk banners proclaiming a "chaleureuse bienvenue" and the six days that follow will produce as rich a celebration of friendship as the Chinese leaders have laid on for any visitor from outside the Socialist camp. But beneath the gloss of cordiality there will be a potentially acrimonious difference of view on the issue that bids fair to dominate their talks—détente in Europe.

Mr. Pompidou is not the first Western government leader to have visited Peking, that mark having gone to President Nixon last year. Nonetheless, a special quality will be attached to the visit by the fact that the French president will be the first leader of a Western nation in good standing with China to have made the journey since the Communists founded their republic nearly 24 years ago.

French diplomats here see historical justice in Mr. Pompidou's visit to Peking ahead of Canada's Pierre Elliott Trudeau and Britain's Edward Heath, prime ministers who will make official visits in October and January, respectively. In the French view, Paris earned pride of place by establishing its embassy here in 1964. This was a step Ottawa did not take until 1971 and London, although it recognized Peking and opened an office here as early as 1950, did not set up an embassy until 1970.

This is almost certainly too simplistic a view for the Chinese, but it is true, nonetheless, that France has a claim to a special relationship that neither Canada nor Britain can assert. This relationship owes its existence not only to the early establishment of an embassy but also to the whole set of French attitudes toward the West that produced it—in short, to Gaullism.

De Gaulle's Role

Chairman Mao has said that Gen. de Gaulle was the only Western leader of his generation that he admired, and it is not hard to see why. France under Gen. de Gaulle, like China under Mr. Mao, strove to attain a measure of power and independence that would make it fully master of its own destiny, a determination that found its passionate opposition to the role of American power in the world.

Mr. Mao never met Gen. de Gaulle, who had to shelve plans for a visit to China when the Cultural Revolution broke out. But he showed his regard for the general by conferring the ultimate accolade of a private audience upon Maurice Schumann, who had been a close de Gaulle associate, when Mr. Schumann visited China last year in his capacity as Mr. Pompidou's foreign minister.

Although the decline of orthodox Gaullism under Mr. Pompidou has been as well marked here as elsewhere, the French president doubtless will benefit from his host's admiration for his predecessor in the Elysée Palace. But he may well find that the warmth of the public reception dissipates somewhat when he sits down at the green baize table in the Great Hall of the People to discuss European détente with Premier Chou En-lai.

What irks the Chinese is that the French, together with their partners in the Western alliance, are pursuing negotiations that will allow them to lower the guard they have mounted against the Soviet Union in Europe—a policy that Peking believes to be bad for Europe and potentially catastrophic for China, which wishes to avoid any developments that would allow Moscow to increase its troop strength along the tense Sino-Soviet border.

For more than a year, both publicly and in private sessions with visiting Western dignitaries, the Chinese have been pressing the view that the Russians have set a trap with their bid for mutual force reductions and for a new security system that will replace the existing military blocs. Such proposals, the Chinese say, are a cynical device for weakening and dividing the NATO alliance, creating a situa-

tion in which Moscow can establish dominion over Europe, either directly by invasion, or indirectly, by military threat.

The link between European and Chinese security is one that the Chinese themselves never make explicit, but it is self-evident. Indeed, many diplomats believe that it was just this link which first persuaded the Chinese to first pursue the Chinese to the West, in the belief that the best means of deterring a Soviet strike against themselves was to gain some influence with the nations that confront Moscow on its European front.

The minimum objective of such a strategy would be to create doubt in the Kremlin that the NATO countries, and particularly the United States, would sit idly by in the event of a Soviet attack. The maximum objective would be to persuade the NATO countries to retard or stop altogether the move toward détente with Moscow, insuring that the Russians were never left free to concentrate on their eastern front.

The Chinese are proud people and react angrily to any suggestion that they have any such strategem in mind. One very senior official is reported to have unleashed a tirade against a European visitor who put such a suggestion to him recently, the Peking aide insisting that China is well able to defend itself and that Europe would do well to prepare itself likewise.

The story suggests the intensity of Chinese passions that Mr. Pompidou may encounter when the topic comes up for discussion. Another indication came in Premier Chou's speech to the recent Communist party congress, in which he accused the West for the first time of promoting détente in Europe in order to turn Soviet attentions eastward to China.

"The West always wants to urge the Soviet revisionists eastward to divert the peril toward China, and it would be fine so long as all is quiet in the West," he said. "China is an attractive place of meat covered by oil. But this meat is very tough and for years no one has been able to bite into it."

These were harsh words indeed for a man who has placed such stock in improved relations with the West. Unless they were a bone tossed to the xenophobes who refuse to believe that Western attitudes toward China have undergone any change since the Opium War, a most unlikely gesture for a man of Mr. Chou's stature, they must be regarded as an indication that the Chinese leaders have begun the despair of the hopes they once pinned on their approach to the West.

If this is so, and Chinese leaders have come to believe that the West is willing to sacrifice China for the sake of its own security, then the very foundation of the new relationship is threatened. If so, it will be the job of Mr. Pompidou, Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Heath to persuade their hosts that they are wrong—and that the new détente is worth saving.

The French president may have a difficult job, for France has been among those NATO countries that China most suspects of being soft on Moscow. French diplomats say that the Paris attitude toward détente has been toughened up in the last year, allaying Chinese suspicions, but this may be too sanguine a view.

If a reading of the Chinese press is any indication, the man the Chinese are counting on to resist Soviet blandishments most strongly is Mr. Heath, not Mr. Pompidou. The skeptical remarks that the British prime minister and his colleagues have made about Soviet motives have been amply and approvingly reported here, while Mr. Pompidou has been quoted only once of late and that when he told the press at his meeting with Mr. Nixon in Iceland that a unilateral American troop withdrawal would be inimical to European security.

It was the kind of remark the Chinese will be hoping to hear from their guests this week, whether they receive satisfaction, or determine from Mr. Pompidou's remarks that the march toward détente is irresponsible, may decide whether the special relationship the French so cherish is to flourish—or wither.



AN ENCOUNTER IN AFRICA—Dr. Robert E. Lee, left, a South Carolina dentist who has lived in Ghana 18 years, chats with a visitor from the U.S., Henry H. Mitchell. At center is Sopi Ewasi-Mensah, chief of village of Abandze.

Number of Expatriates Increasing

Black Americans Build New Life in Africa

By Thomas A. Johnson

YOFF, Senegal (NYT).—"I wake up to see the sun rising out of the ocean, the fishermen pushing their canoes into the surf and the waves rolling up onto the clean, clear, sandy beach and I must tell myself, 'Yes, this is me—I'm here.'"

"I tell myself over and over again to make sure I'm not dreaming," Fatou Gueye said in the measured, unhurried tones that have marked her life for four years.

It was the peace, the quiet and the "ageless, rhythmic vibrations" of Africa that made the former psychiatric social worker and art teacher from San Francisco settle in this West African fishing village 10 miles from Dakar.

Raised "as Shirley Harvey in Noplace, Kan."—actually a town called Pratt—Miss Gueye, who is in her 30s, is one of a few thousand black Americans living permanently in Africa.

Sense of Family

She is part of a greatly varied picture, for black Americans, whatever the basis of their interest in Africa, have settled here for many reasons, scores of interviews have found.

Across the continent, in both major cities and tiny villages, blacks from the United States can be found as permanent residents. In defining the reasons for their move they mention peace and quiet, a sense of family, the chance to get rich, the pursuit of a black identity, leaving "whites" world, returning home and helping to build a strong Africa.

A rejection of America—both its racial problems and what is termed its mindless pursuit of a gross national product—figured prominently in the views of many black expatriates, but not all.

Perhaps the largest single group of blacks born in the United States and now living in Africa are the wives of Africans who studied in America. While no exact figures are available, they are estimated at 10 to 15 percent of the total, and are most prominent in areas that send many students to America—Liberia, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Nigeria and Kenya.

A visitor finds black Americans playing many roles here. One function of the black is to be a teacher in the Conakry, Guinea, where he supervises maintenance on President Sekou Touré's American-made limousines.

At Odds

And another Midwesterner, a militant in the United States, is finding it difficult to adjust to the socialism of the Congo Republic in Brazzaville and is frequently without the ability to support his family and frequently at odds with the authorities. Some others have more stable situations—such as a

director at the Institute of Adult Studies at the University of Nairobi, in Kenya, and Inez Pahl, a wholesale meat dealer in Accra, Ghana.

A group of several of them former convicts, are running a successful poultry cooperative outside Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. A former Peace Corpsman, Anthony Carr of Los Angeles, is administrative officer for an international engineering concern in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, and Edith Majors, with her father, four children and a grandchild, runs a hotel called Edith's Inn, a restaurant and a boutique in Lomé, Togo.

While some return to the United States periodically or send their children there for schooling, others say they left nothing behind.

Several African nations have encouraged black Americans—especially those with useful skills—to immigrate or return to Africa. Liberians have recently encouraged the idea of dual citizenship, while Uganda has asked the Harlem-based Congress of Racial Equality to recruit professionals to replace Asians evicted last year.

Tanzania, a nation that considers itself at war with imperialism, colonialism and racism, has a policy of preferential hiring of black Americans as victims of racism in government jobs.

Encourage Others

Most black Americans living here are inclined to encourage others to follow.

"Of course they should bring something here that helps this continent," said Miss Gueye, the former social worker. "Africa can give them the quiet, the culture, the sense of family and of building, but it must be a trade, not a one-sided gift."

Miss Gueye, who savors "a healthy, life-giving peace" in her three-room beachfront house of cinder blocks, which has no electricity or running water, is making a study of the techniques of African jewelry makers before their skills, as she fears, succumb to European tools and electrical equipment.

Her adopted first name, Fatou, a corruption of Fatima and Gueye, is the Wolof-language equivalent of "goldenchild."

She supports herself by selling the jewelry she makes at home from precious metals and stones as well as from copper wire, animal horn, bones and "natural forms—whatever there is to show an organic combination of African and Western life."

She said she had no plans to return to the United States because "I could not create there."

"There are too many pressures," she explained. "Life is too organized, too stratified, having to do this at this time, that at that time."

A Recluse

An admitted recluse, Miss Gueye seeks out members of the small American diplomatic and business community here now and then, but for the most part her socializing is done with a Senegalese family in Yoff, which adopted her and is teaching her the Wolof language.

With a smile she said, "From time to time I can learn of the raging insanity back home from blacks who pass through—that's more than enough contact with the old country."

David A. Talbot, who lives in Addis Ababa, expresses a differ-

ent view. The holder of a doctorate in economics, he has been in Ethiopia since he and 12 other black American professionals arrived in May, 1964, as part of an American government program to assist the war-ravaged East African nation.

Mr. Talbot taught mathematics for eight years, and for 15 years he was editor of the Daily Herald, the government's English-language newspaper. He has since been an adviser to the Ministry of Information.

A friendly man with just a touch of his birthplace, Georgetown, Guyana, in his speech, Mr. Talbot has no plans to move back to Los Angeles, where he has a house, but he likes to visit from time to time to "keep up with the changes."

Favorite Topic

During a recent interview in Addis Ababa, his favorite topic was the Ethiopian-American Institute, an academic and vocational high school that he helped found with two other black Americans, Dr. T. Fortune Fletcher and the late Col. John C. Robinson. Dr. Fletcher is at Cheyney State College in Pennsylvania now, and Col. Robinson, known as the Black Condor, helped train pilots for the Ethiopian Air Force before he was killed during a flight to deliver medicines to a remote village in 1964.

The nonprofit institute, started in 1964 in a hotel room with 12 pupils, includes some of Ethiopia's top officials among its alumni. It now has 700 day and night students in a complex of stone buildings clinging to the top of one of Addis Ababa's many cliffs.

Mr. Talbot, who is in his 50s, married an Ethiopian nurse, Tawhida Haisa. Their 18-year-old daughter, who speaks English, French, Italian, Arabic and Amharic, is studying in Switzerland to be a translator.

Languages

"I've had less success with languages," her father related. "The other day Emperor Haile Selassie said to me, 'Talbot, you've been here all these years and you still speak to me in that [English] language.' And I replied, 'Joro yessal milas ende, dingal, or my ears are all right but my tongue is like a rock.'"

Mr. Talbot is translating two volumes of the emperor's biography into English and has edited

two volumes of his speeches. An author in his own right, his books include "Contemporary Ethiopia," "Zelle Selassie's Silver Jubilee" and "The Musical Bride," a novel set in Ethiopia.

A frequent question put to Mr. Talbot and to other black Americans who have settled in: "Just how do you get along with the Africans?" The answers are as varied as the expatriates.

'Lost Son'

"There are no real problems," insists a former Detroit resident who, with his wife and four children, has been adopted by a Yoruba family as "our lost son." "All the surface differences coming from years of separation have been completely negated by love and by family. We can and did come home."

But another American-born woman, who left her West African husband recently, declared: "The problem was his family, the extended family."

She said that she could not get used to the traditional sharing of "all he owned with his relatives."

An older American woman married to a West African for almost 20 years declared that she "finally got used to it when I began to see logic, the basis for group survival of the extended family."

Generally, many Americans come with a highly romanticized concept of Africa and are greatly disappointed by the lack of modern facilities in some countries and by the extent of urban poverty in major cities. This has caused hard feelings between the Americans and Africans who see themselves as nation-builders and are proud of what they have done since independence.

Most people interviewed, both black Africans and black American expatriates, agreed that the black American setting here had advantages over other foreigners. In business dealings, for example, well-placed Africans often seek closer ties to black Americans than to others from abroad.

An Africa-based Ghanaian, Fred Agyemang, director of his nation's Journalism Institute, is eager to build links to blacks in the Western Hemisphere.

"The pity is," Mr. Agyemang said, "that all that many Africans know about the overseas Africans is that they were stolen away in sailing ships and that now they are beginning to come back."

Hostility Toward Arabs

France Examines 'Racism' Problem

By Andreas Freund

PARIS (NYT).—Last month, an Algerian immigrant worker taking a bus in Marseilles killed the driver after being reminded, first, that he had to pay for his ticket and, second, that the ticket had to be punched. The Algerian also injured four passengers and then was nearly lynched by the crowd. There ensued a strike by the bus driver's colleagues, and in the next week, several Arabs were killed in various areas of France by vigilantes. Finally, about 18,000 North African workers in the Marseilles area held a one-day strike to protest "racism."

In the wake of the incidents, several national weeklies last week ran soul-searching investigations with such titles as "Are We French Racists?" No one had any clearcut answer.

The problem is a by-product of the industrial boom which has attracted to France 3.5 million foreigners from depressed countries in search of jobs. Since World War II, Italians, Yugoslavs, Spaniards, Portuguese,

the Algerians, as Moslems, generally don't drink. But sometimes they do so anyway, and sometimes they become involved in fights. They usually have left their wives behind, and by reputation are sex-starved. And Frenchmen don't like their music.

French law says that everybody is equal before it, but the violations are there. And how will it end?

French sociologists believe there is a threshold beyond which the inflow of foreigners will create friction. Labor Minister Georges Gore recently set 12 percent as the critical point. Of the nation's population of 50 million, 7.2 percent are foreigners, but the percentage in the labor force, although 11 percent on a national basis, may exceed that in such industrial regions as Marseilles, Lyons and Paris.

Economists predict that if the French industrial boom continues, so will immigration. But as

developing nations now supply cheap labor create jobs for the nationals, the supply will come from elsewhere. Black Africa's most likely source.

And the problem is not confined to France. There are 2.3 million foreign workers in Germany, including about 600,000 Turks. Germany, too, the national percentage of foreign workers is much less significant than the local concentration. At the 70 works in Cologne, 50 percent of the workers are foreign.

There are about three million foreigners in Britain. Volvo or in Sweden are assembled by workers from 40 different nations. And in Switzerland, immigrant form nearly 30 percent of the labor force.

In Italy, the equivalent to foreign workers are the poor in the south of Rome who came up the industrial North. The owner of a furniture firm near Pavia recently said: "They are tired of waves in Turin and Milan. The Algerians in Marseilles or Lyons."

African Source

Economists predict that if the French industrial boom continues, so will immigration. But as

Like the Races They Study

The Diverse Faces Of Anthropologists

By William E. Farrell

CHICAGO (NYT).—They tend to be genial and are very adept talkers in hallways and corridors.

They are quick to exchange name cards and are generally regarded as miserly tipsters.

Sometimes what they call cultural interaction can also be called flirting.

They have in common a profession which an outsider might think was somewhat grandiose, a job which Webster's New World Dictionary describes as "the study of the races, physical and mental characteristics, distribution, customs, social relationships, etc., of mankind."

Like the people they study, they are short, tall, light, dark, fat, skinny, loud, quiet, bored, alert.

For the last week, the habitats for several thousand of them have been the Courtyard Hilton Hotel here where anthropologists from all over the world have convened the Ninth International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences. The congress ended yesterday.

Under One Roof

"Just people getting together to do the thing together," said Dr. Sol Tax, professor of anthropology at the University of Chicago and the man who has worked for two years to bring the students of man's quiddities together under one roof.

The theme of this year's congress on man is "one species, many cultures" and "our great interest," Dr. Tax said recently, "is in the cultural differences of mankind."

There is an inherent danger that the sweep of modern civilization will bring too much homogenization of cultures, Dr. Tax said, "like fruit salad that comes out of a can that tastes all alike."

Anthropologists need to gather together as they do every five years from all parts of the globe to meet each other, exchange information and learn, he said.

"An anthropologist comes into a situation like a child and learns it in its own terms," Dr. Tax said.

Soporific Effects

In the past, delegates read their papers at the congress, a time-consuming process that left little time for discussion and which frequently had soporific effects.

This year, research papers were submitted in advance, abstracts were printed in a catalog and delegates had time to pick and choose beforehand in order to decide what discussions to take part in. About 1,200 manuscripts were submitted, mostly from the ranks of the 3,224 congress registrants.

A gleaming of the catalog shows no over-homogenization of topics of interest to anthropologists.

There were works such as "Primate Tool Behavior," "The Ethnobotany of the West African Yam Cultures," "The Dental Condition of Chinese Living in Liverpool," "Morphology of the French Part in 1964," and "The African Bride as an Ethnopsychological Phenomenon and Transformation of This Tradition among Yugoslav Peoples in the 20th Century."

The papers were assembled into general groupings so that discussion sessions could be organized. Thus, meetings on "the status of the female," included prehistoric papers on parental roles in West Africa and the West Indies, the role of husbands and wives in five Yugoslav villages, "mating patterns among low-class Venezuelans," an examination of friendship patterns among American women and many more.

Inferior Status

Out of the discussion, said Dr. Ronaq Jahon of Bangladesh,

came agreement that "in spite of the differences in culture, women everywhere have a status inferior to men."

For Dana Raphael, associate professor of anthropology at Fairfield University in Huntington, Long Island, it was clear that "as anthropologists we are just beginning to tell each other we know nothing about the female—nothing, nothing, nothing."

One of the papers that caused a bit of a stir was written by Bernice Rosenthal, an American, who challenged the notion that Soviet women have equal status with Soviet men.

"While almost all women work, few hold positions of real power in government, industry or agriculture," Miss Rosenthal asserted. "Rarely are they directors of enterprises or heads of departments." Most of the unskilled laborers in the Soviet Union are women, she said.

The paper received an outcry from the 34-member Russian delegation to the congress. "Misprint," asserted Dr. Julian V. Bromley, director of the Institute of Ethnography, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., based in Moscow.

Ruined Nobleman

"A micro-ethnic problem," Dr. Bromley explained through an interpreter and added that in the 18th century a "ruined English nobleman" married a French woman and they began a son who accompanied Napoleon to Moscow.

"Napoleon had not stayed long in Moscow," Dr. Bromley said with a smile, "and my ancestor was almost dying from lack of food in Russia. People are war-hungry and my great-great-grandmother found him, brought him home and warmed him up. Of this warmth five sons were produced and from there on there are Bromleys in Moscow."

During the congress there were continuous showings of anthropological films where more than one delegate could and did catch a nap. There were also a series of videotapes on Chicago's ethnic diversity that were made in the neighborhood by residents.

One of the most popular videotapes showed a group of Greeks drinking ouzo and watching a belly dancer undulate to bouzouki music.

Discussions were translated into French, German, English, Russian and Spanish and delegates could wear headsets and tune in on their favorite language.

The works submitted to the congress are expected to be published by Mouton Publishers. The catalog, and abstracts to between 75 and 80 volumes of new anthropological work.

U.S. to Destroy Some Nerve Gas

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP).—The Defense Department apparently has decided to destroy rather than move tons of nerve gas now stored at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal near Denver, military and congressional sources have said.

Army Secretary Howard Callaway said earlier this summer that he preferred transporting the gas to some other military installation. Sites suggested then were Tooele Arsenal in Utah and Pueblo Arsenal in Colorado.

But in a statement to congressmen from Utah and Colorado Friday, Mr. Callaway said a final review is under way to determine if the stocks are needed at all. "If they are not required," he said, "the best solution appears to be to demilitarize them in place."

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مكتبة النور

The City: London's Financial District Finds Itself in Ferment and Soul-Searching

By Richard F. Janssen

And the City of London shall have its ancient liberties—King John in the Magna Carta, A.D. 1215.

LONDON.—The newly arrived German banker was on the phone, arranging lunch with an American, he had not met. There was just one problem: How would they recognize each other? "That is easy," the German offered. "I will be the only man in the City wearing a brown suit."

That little incident suggests a lot about the City, as the financial district here is known. The square-mile City thrives on venerable traditions, ranging from its superficial sartorial constraints to the constant hinting that here "a gentleman's word is his bond" and that government meddlers are obviously unnecessary.

To the eye, the City's traditions seem as intact as ever. Money-market brokers still stroll the narrow streets in top hats, wearing multimillion-dollar deals with only a murmured word. Sombre blue and grey suits are still the unquestioned uniform of the native British bankers. And no one blinks at the flowing pink coats and red vests of the muscular gatekeepers at the Bank of England, which supervises powerful financial institutions by winks and throat-clearings rather than by written rules.

But the winds of change are stirring behind the scenes. A clerk at Lloyd's of London still enters accident reports in the "casualty book" with a quill pen, but the huge insurance exchange quietly backs him up with a computer. The pocket of a top-hatted broker bulges with an electronic beeper, and British bankers accustomed to lavish, multi-wine luncheons find themselves treated to cold sandwiches and cans of New York beer at the branch of a U.S. bank.

Heath Steps In

More fundamentally, the City's tradition of discrete self-policing by a tightly knit financial community of impeccable gentlemen is coming under severe challenge. "Do you really believe all that rubbish about honor in the City?" demands a stockbroker, who personifies change by virtue of being a pants-clad young woman. "The only tradition the City takes seriously," she declares, "is the tradition of making money."

As a lengthening string of fi-

nanical scandals explodes into the public print, even Britain's Conservative party government is turning hostile to the City's wheedling ways. Prime Minister Edward Heath has made the phrase "unacceptable face of capitalism" a catchword for City abuses and Parliament is considering proposals for criminal sanctions against "insider" dealings.

The City's current freedom from bureaucratic supervision is also being challenged by the European Common Market. Now that Britain is a member of the nine-nation group, the market's staff in Brussels is anxious to apply "harmonized" regulations to the City. The basic reason is economic integration. Other strong motives include the desire for better protection for investors and the eroding of what Brussels sees as the City's unfair advantages.

To old-line City leaders such as Sir Kenneth Kesteven, chairman of Hill Samuel & Co., a merchant bank, all these stirrings jeopardize the City's lucrative position as one of the world's major financial centers. "Crippling regulation and loss of enterprise and initiative could come from efforts to curb 'spivacy on the periphery,'" he warns.

Such sharp practices close to the heart of the City's establishment make matters worse. For instance, a former lord mayor of the City, Sir Denys Lawson, was accused in the press of buying shares from financial companies he headed and selling them to a Swiss concern six months later for about 13 times the price. Sir Denys defended the deal as fair and legal, but he announced that he would give back the millions of dollars of personal gain out of respect for "the best traditions of the City of London."

If the traditions do not dissuade senior City figures from such insider deals in the first place, some observers fret, they can scarcely be expected to constrain the horde of Americans and other foreigners still flocking into this haven from the tougher regulating and taxing of New York and the Continent. The main sanction has been social ostracism, but the precocity of "everybody knows everybody else" is fast disappearing, a Common Market official in Brussels says.

Foreign Banks

Clearly, the City is increasingly crisscrossed with foreign banks.

Twenty-three of them opened offices here in the fiscal year ended in February, up from 19 the previous year, the Bank of England reports. The bank's emphasis on the informality of its supervision prompts an aide to say that it does not keep a master list of foreign banks operating here, but the annual survey by The Banker, a London trade magazine, turned up 203 as of late last year, 50 of them American.

The traditional reliance on the banks' discretion to avoid excesses is a key reason they keep coming. Lest they hasten the day of detailed regulation and less leeway for making profits, American bankers say they are more than willing to play by the unwritten rules. When First City National Bank of Houston opened here in July, James A. Elkins Jr., its chairman, said it would "compete vigorously" but only in a way which "we pledge will be friendly and cooperative in the best traditions of the City."

No written permission is needed to open a bank here, although the vital license to deal in foreign exchange usually comes only after a few months of good behavior. And the Bank of England insists that each foreign branch employ at least one experienced British banker so that someone understands the nuances of the City's financial folkways. There is no government insurance on bank deposits, but the atmosphere has been chubbier enough that the Bank of England can arrange informal rescue operations.

The Bank of England is "absolutely correct" in its policy of "relatively free entry," says Howard C. Petersen, chairman of Philadelphia's Fidelity Bank, which opened here in June. "London is the financial center of the world because all the banks are here," he says.

A more specific reason so many foreign banks are here is that they can borrow, lend and

trade dollars and other foreign currencies here, without such impediments as reserve requirements and interest-rate ceilings. However, much of the business could drift back to New York if the United States sticks to its plan to end foreign-investment restrictions by the end of 1974. Other Common Market countries, a City man says nervously, "don't like the idea of London sitting up here like a pesky free port" in which speculation in their currencies is launched.

Invisible Earnings

The British authorities have kept hands off the City more out of national self-interest than out of ideological preference for free enterprise, government men say. More important than the direct employment effect (the foreign banks alone employ 13,000 people) is the fact that the City's "invisible" earnings from interest, insurance, brokerage commissions and the like go a long way toward offsetting the red ink on trade and thus strengthening the pound, these government men say. This help to the British balance of payments totals about \$1.4 billion a year.

In many ways, the City's very success brings on its problems. Such as rents. "Outrageous and preposterous," one American banker here exclaims. Annual rents of \$50 or more a square foot for "the meanest kind of space" run four and five times New York levels, he complains. Others explain that a key reason for the high rents is the "Bank of England's personalized style of supervision, which dictates that all banks be clustered within walking distance to foster a sense of community and to facilitate casual chats among officers."

The competition for space within the City's single square mile is such that prestigious institutions settle for less-than-splendid quarters. The late-

coming Houston bank is getting by without any ground-floor space, and customers of the big Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. must make their way through a narrow passage, often crowded with black plastic bags full of trash.

For its workaday population of about 400,000, the City is struggling to maintain what the British call "amenities." There are bright pockets of greenery and flowers because of a beautification campaign, but the City is short on shops, restaurants, hotels and conference facilities. The elite eat in their own executive dining rooms, and the lower-paid legions jam carry-out sandwich shops. "Rents are so high that they can't make money here in anything but money," a bank guard grumbles.

By the City's own standards, the privilege of an office anywhere within its boundaries makes it worth accepting addresses that would be embarrassing elsewhere. The accounting firm of Coopers & Lybrand endures "Gutter Lane, Cheapside" as its headquarters, while other businesses suffer such addresses as Pope's Head Alley, Addie Hill, Bulls Head Passage or Wormwood Street. After more than two centuries on the same site, the Bank of England takes pride in its nickname, the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street.

Has Own Mayor

The City's somewhat quaint insularity is supported by its peculiar legal status. Although physically in the middle of the metropolis of London, "the City of London" is a separate municipality, with its own mayor since 1191. Most of the time since its dim beginnings as the Roman Empire outpost of Londinium in A.D. 43, historians say, the City's merchants and money lenders have been wealthy enough to obtain meaningful

"The City's tradition of discrete self-policing by a tightly knit financial community of impeccable gentlemen is coming under severe challenge. 'Do you really believe all that rubbish about honor in the City?' demands a stockbroker... 'The only tradition the City takes seriously is the tradition of making money.'"

tower, stock-exchange members sulk about loss of commissions to a new computerized system set up by some institutional investors for their own trading. With the French government backing an ambitious new financial center in Paris, the City's Committee on Visible Exports has taken to staging splashy seminars pushing the City's merits in places as far afield as Kuwait.

Despite all the well-established roles of merchant banks, "in the last analysis it must be on our ability to change and adapt that we depend," says Sir John Stevens, chairman of Morgan Grenfell & Co. But change still meets resistance, too. Asked why he is against creating a sort of Securities and Exchange Commission in England, a senior stockbroker finds it sufficient to shrug, "I'm against sin."

Some of the scenarios spun out in the City these days are even darker than those depressing Wall Street. To cope with competition from more versatile Continental and American

banks, it is reasoned, there will have to be wrenching mergers of the many specialized lenders. But to whatever extent this succeeds, the resulting giants would be all the more likely victims of nationalization next time the Labor party wins power.

Even the Bank of England's pre-eminence is coming into question. Rather than have their entrances leoparded by the bank's own interests, "many people in the City" would rather start dealing directly with the British government and with Brussels, the Inter-Bank researchers found. A lessened respect also shows in a BBC radio program, when a doctor tries to reassure a patient that he is "as sound as the Bank of England."

In reply, comedian Frankie Howerd whines despondently, "Oooh, doctor, I didn't know it was as bad as all that."

Mr. Janssen is a member of the staff of the Wall Street Journal, where this article appeared.

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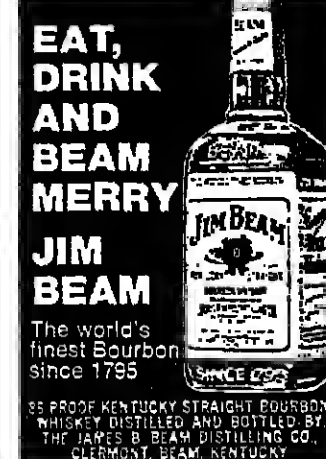
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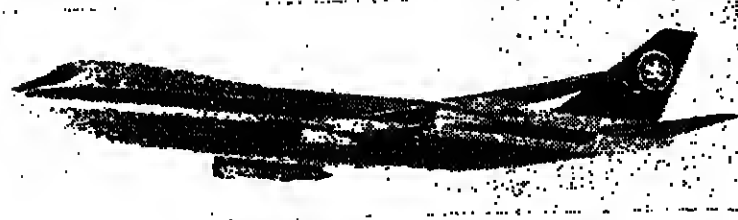
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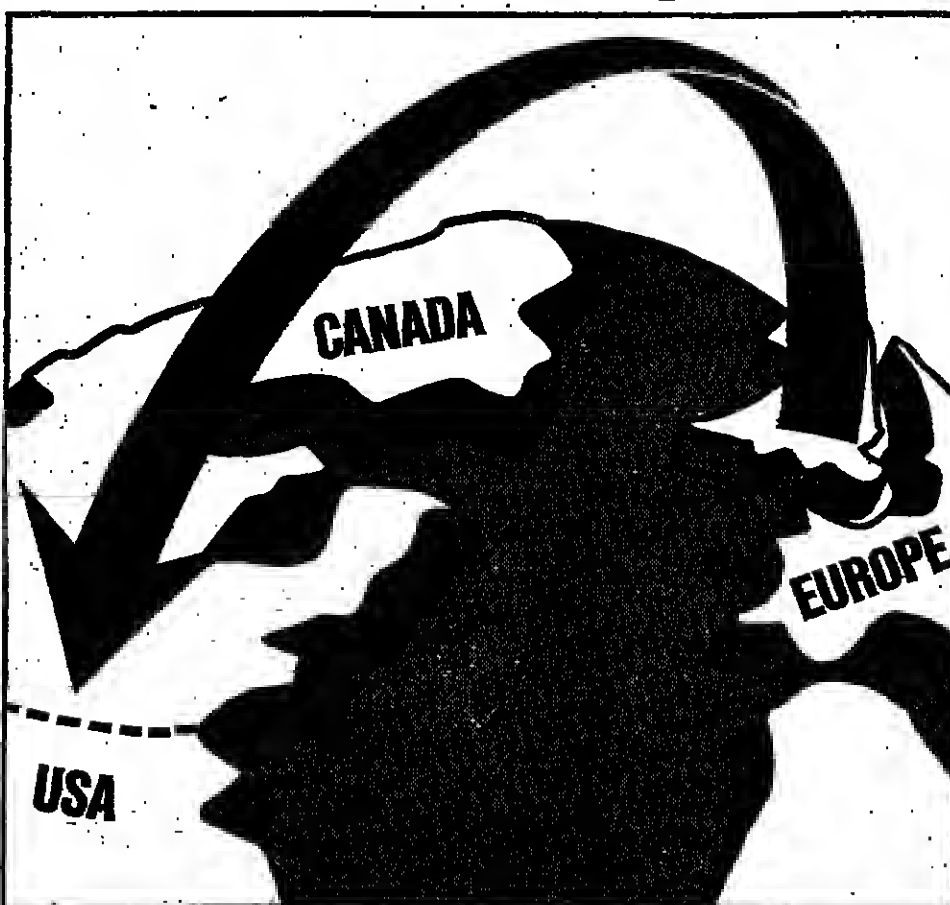
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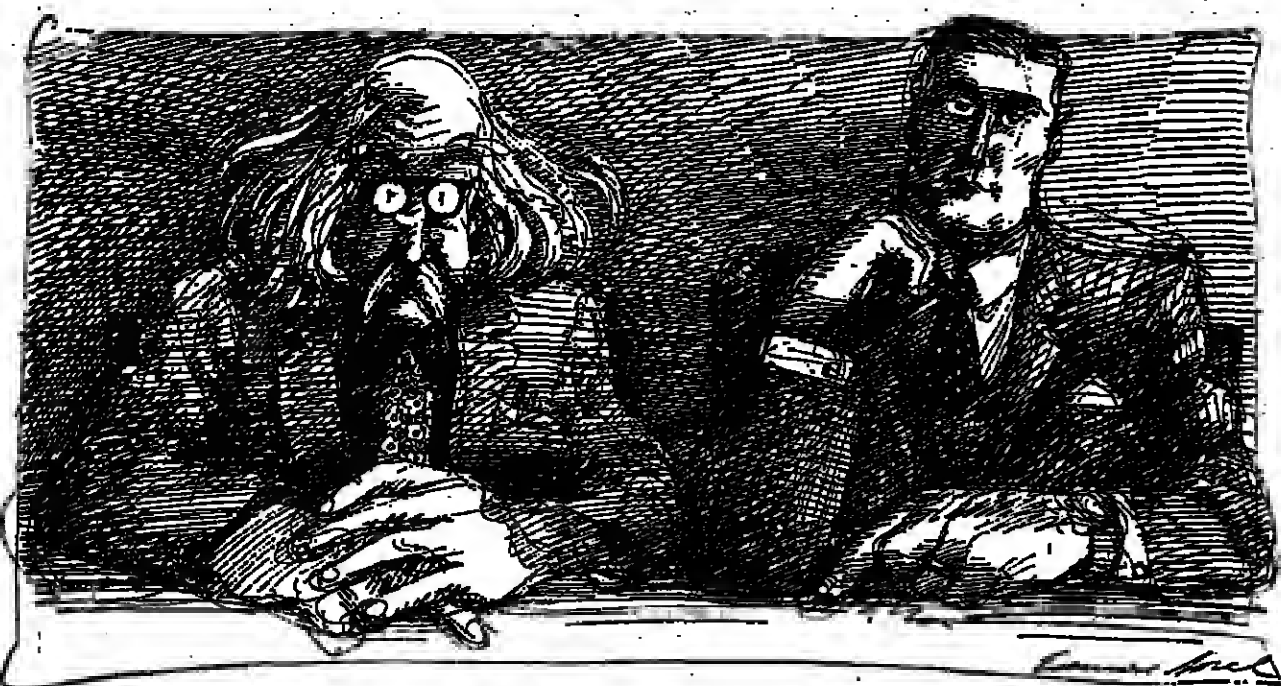
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Once upon a time, there was an Italian named Christopher Columbus who thought the world was round. And the world laughed.

There was an American, Thomas Edison, who had the equally ridiculous notion that you could get light from a skinny little filament, burning in a vacuum. And a Scotsman, named Alexander Graham Bell, who harbored the outrageous belief that you could transmit the human voice through a wire.

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So, coming back to our original question, maybe the man on the right will get the loan. Or maybe the man on the left. Or maybe both of them.

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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

[illegible]

Beat Browns, 21-10

NFL Giants Finish Preseason Undefeated

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 9 (AP).—The powerful running of return Ron Johnson led the New York Giants to a 21-10 victory over the Cleveland Browns last night.

Johnson, 6-foot-1, 205 pounds, scored two touchdowns as the Giants ended an undefeated preseason with a 6-0 record.

New York took the opening kickoff and marched 85 yards in 14 plays to score with 7 minutes, 30 seconds left in the third period. Johnson gained 45 yards on eight carries and plunged over the line.

In the third period drive, he

carried eight times for 50 yards and scored from the three.

The Browns' only touchdown came in the third period when Don Cockroft dropped back to punt but threw a 31-yard pass to linebacker Charlie Hall to put Cleveland on the Giants' 41-yard line. Quarterback Mike Phipps hit Pitts four plays later for the score.

Bengals 13, Packers 10

At Cincinnati, Horst Muhlmann's 31-yard field goal with three seconds left lifted Cincinnati to a 13-10 exhibition victory over Green Bay.

Quarterback Ken Anderson came off the bench when Virgil Carter, injured a shoulder and directed the Bengals final drive.

Green Bay, quickly behind 10-0 after the Bengals turned two interceptions into scoring plays, stormed back in the final quarter behind recently acquired running back Don Highsmith to tie it at 10-10 with 7:53 left.

Vikings 24, Chargers 16

At San Diego, Fran Tarkenton passed for 228 yards and two touchdowns to give Minnesota a 24-16 exhibition victory over San Diego.

The Vikings completed their pre-season schedule at 5-0. Veteran John Unites guided the 1-5 Chargers to scores the first two times they got the ball but the Vikings stifled until two fourth-quarter fumbles and an interception gave San Diego new life.

Russians Excel in the Pentathlon

LONDON, Sept. 9 (UPI).—Russia swept the board in the world modern pentathlon championship which ended today at Crystal Palace.

In addition to taking team honors, the Russian competitors took all three individual medals.

Pavel Lednev, a 30-year-old vice-man who took the bronze medal at last year's Munich Olympics, was a clear winner of the championship with 5,813 points, ahead of compatriots Vladimir Shmelev and Boris Onkshenko.

Only once before has any country proved paramount and that was in 1957, when the Russians achieved the distinction.

Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 9)

million loan at 7 3/4 percent for Hong Kong Land that contains arrears entitling the bearer to subscribe to 6,000 Hong Kong dollars (about \$1,250) worth of common stock for each \$1,000 face-value bond. The warrant will be exercisable from Jan. 1, 1974 through Dec. 31, 1980.

The subscription price will be at a premium of 10 percent to the market price of Hong Kong Land shares at the time the final terms are set.

The equity content enables the equity company to set a coupon between the going rate for convertibles and straight bonds and will also, according to one unker, help spread the shareholder base of the company.

After the bad shakeout in the Hong Kong stock market, the unker observes, "the company could probably like as broad as possible a shareholder base."

The Lancashire County Council was closed early last week, an enormous success thanks to a 9 1/2 percent coupon, which says the amount could easily have been raised from \$30 million to \$40 million and possibly \$50 million but neither the power nor the Bank of England were so inclined.

This is taken to signal that her U.K. municipalities will be coming to the market shortly, portending next in line is a Scottish borrower.

The big mystery of last week was the aborted sale of a private placement of seven-year notes for Standard Oil of Indiana (Amoco). rumor has it the 8 1/2 percent coupon failed to win favor with investors, especially against the competition of the public annuities loan.

However, a number of knowledgeable sources insist that issue manager First Boston had firm commitments for a minimum of 40 million, fueling speculation that the loan was not marketed because First Boston was trying to muscle in on a Morgan & Co. client and had not received Amoco's go-ahead for the placement.

Spokesmen for First Boston tentatively deny such speculation, noting that their bank has had a long-standing relationship with Amoco and that they had the

company's authorization to sound out the market but in the final analysis the company decided not to go ahead with the deal.

In Chicago, Amoco's financial director said: "We had serious negotiations with First Boston on the possibility of doing this private placement, but never at any time did we have an agreement on it. At a point in time, we decided not to do it, which is nothing unusual. We or anyone else does these things all the time. We're in continual negotiations with a lot of things."

"We had a use for a substantial amount of money overseas but right now the market is not very conducive to raising these funds. We have some flexibility with regard to time and decided not to do it at this time," he said.

The episode is important because it has thrown into question whether a dollar deal from a triple-A credit-rated borrower could be done at 8 1/2 percent, at a discount, as many bankers have been insisting.

Failure to go ahead is being taken as a sign that a higher coupon is necessary and yet firm commitments for the loan were said to have been in hand. Thus, the market is now looking for some clear indication about where the going rate is located.

The Deutsche mark sector of the market remains shattered, with bankers reportedly looking for a triple-A borrower with which to try to pry it open. It is assumed that such an issuer would have to pay 8 percent at a discount.

On the DM secondary market, prices were off as much as 2 percent during the week.

The dollar market turned in a mixed performance as shown by a new set of yields calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange:

International Institutions (7-15 Years)			
Sept. 5: 9.06 %	Aug. 29: 9.13 %		
Industrial (7-15 Years)			
Sept. 5: 9.05 %	Aug. 29: 9.08 %		
Industrial (3-7 Years)			
Sept. 5: 8.55 %	Aug. 29: 8.48 %		
Market Turnover			
Sept. 7: 971.2 mil.	Aug. 31: 971.2 mil.		
Code: 194.4 mil.	180.9 mil.		
Euroclear 194.4 mil.	180.9 mil.		

Saints 16, Oilers 10

At New Orleans, Howard Stevens, a 6-foot-5, 220-pound, 22-year-old rookie, scored just minutes after a 40-yard field goal by rookie Jim White had pulled the Saints to 10-0. The last two Saints' scores directly followed fumbles by Oilers running back Bob Graham—a former Saint traded to Houston earlier this year.

Steelers 19, Falcons 6

At Pittsburgh, Terry Bradshaw led a 16-point second-quarter spurt that gave the Steelers a 19-0 victory over Atlanta.

The Steelers, who finished with a 4-2 exhibition mark, got their first break on the opening play of the second quarter when linebacker Jack Ham fell on a wild pitchout by Falcon quarterback Dick Shiner at the Atlanta 18-yard line.

Raiders 17, Bills 7

At Buffalo, Clarence Davis raced for two touchdowns to spark Oakland to a 17-7 victory over the Bills.

The 5-foot-10, three-year pro from Southern California ducked under a half dozen Buffalo players to get his first score on a 46-yard jaunt and sped 31 yards for his second.

Jets 16, Eagles 13

At Tampa, Bobby Howfield's field goal with four seconds left boosted the New York Jets to a 16-13 pre-season victory over Philadelphia in a steady rain.

The Eagles led late in the fourth quarter, when jet quarterback Al Woodall connected with wide receiver Jerome Barkum on a 17-yard touchdown pass to tie the score at 13-13 with two minutes to go. The Jets wrapped up exhibition play with a 4-2 record, the Eagles 1-5.



ALONE AT TOP—Golf's top titleholders at World Series of Golf are, front to back: Jack Nicklaus, Tommy Aaron, Johnny Miller and Tom Weiskopf.

Tied at 71

Weiskopf, Nicklaus Lead Golf World Series

By Lincoln A. Werden

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 9 (UPI).—It didn't seem like \$50,000 golf to the spectators.

"We played medium lousy to lousy," declared Jack Nicklaus, recognized as one of the world's great golfers, after he finished even at 71 with Tom Weiskopf in the opening round yesterday of the World Series of Golf.

Although the two Ohio rivals

were one over par at the Firestone Country Club course, Johnny Miller, the U.S. Open champion, had a 73 and Tommy Aaron, the Masters champion, used 76 strokes in the first of this special two-day, 36-hole event.

"The course made us look worse than we were," suggested Nicklaus. The 7,180-yard layout is one of the sturdiest pros play during the year when the Am-

erican golf classic is an annual stop on the circuit here.

While Aaron was constantly hitting into the rough "I only hit one or two good shots all day" and play generally followed Miller's observation that it wasn't "anything exciting," Nicklaus, the PGA title-holder, furnished a light touch and the only laughs of the day. The competitors in this event consist of the winners of golf's four major championships and are the only contestants:

Stood in Water
Finding his ball on the third shot at the 625-yard 18th hole partly buried at the waterline of the second pond guarding the green, Nicklaus stood in the water to play a recovery shot rather than take a penalty stroke. "I had to feel in the grass to locate the ball. I was not able to identify it because I couldn't see it. But I was permitted to move the grass to know where it was," Nicklaus said after he crouched over the edge of the bank and, with his hand, located the ball which was lodged in the mud.

Car Race Canceled

PARIS, Sept. 9 (AP).—The 1,000 kilometers of Buenos Aires sports car race, scheduled Oct. 21, has been canceled, the world racing authority announced.

Nebraska Beats UCLA; Shows Football Power

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (UPI).—Nebraska emerged yesterday as the No. 1 contender to Southern California for top national honors on the major scene, and Delaware proved that it is the team to beat once again for small college honors as the football season went into full swing.

Powerful Nebraska, the national champion in 1971 and ranked No. 2 in the preseason ratings, rolled over eighth-ranked UCLA, 49-13, and made new head coach Tom Osborne's debut something to remember.

The Cornhuskers, who were playing without first-string quarterback David Humm, got a super performance from second-stringer Steve Runtz and a solid effort from running back Tony Davis in their rout of the Bruins. Runtz completed nine of 31 passes for 105 yards and Davis carried 34 times for 147 yards as the Cornhuskers rolled up 453 yards in total offense.

Nebraska jumped to a 14-0 lead on a one-yard run by Runtz and a 77-yard punt return by Randy Borg, but the Bruins cut the deficit to 20-13 at halftime before the Cornhuskers went to work.

Delaware, the small college national champion the past two years, got a 217-yard rushing effort from Vern Roberts and rolled over Akron, 45-24, to stretch its winning streak to 15 games.

Roberts, a junior, stunned the Zips with a 42-yard touchdown run in the third quarter to put the Blue Hens ahead to stay, and his day's rushing total left him only three yards short of the school single-game record set by Gerald Cooney against Gettysburg in 1946.

Elsewhere, Arizona whipped Colorado State, 31-0, Holy Cross edged Massachusetts, 30-23, Virginia downed VMI, 16-0, Clemson nipped The Citadel, 14-12, and William and Mary defeated VPI, 31-24.

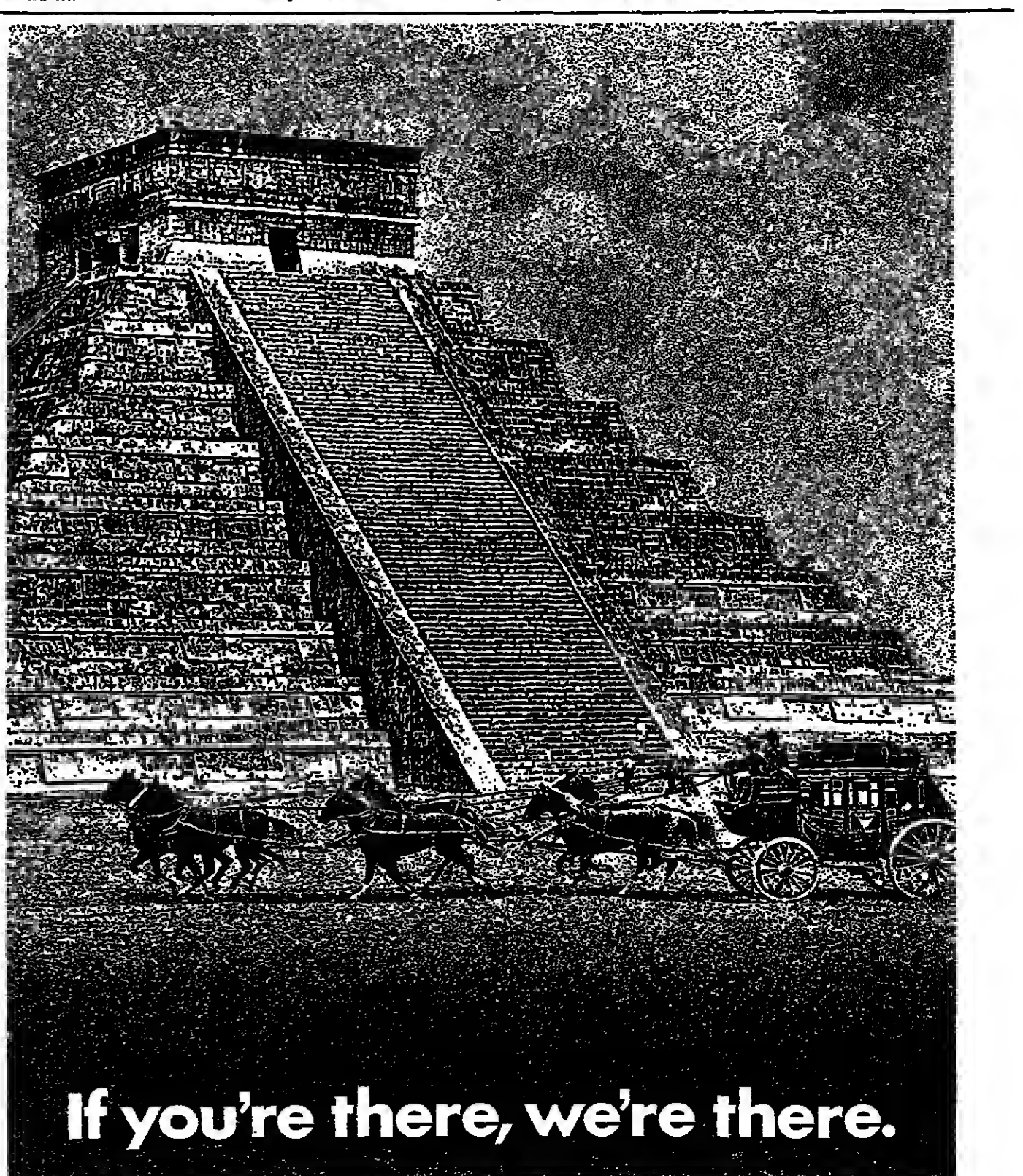
Jim Upchurch, a junior fullback, ran for two touchdowns and 102 yards to spark Arizona over Colorado State in a Western Athletic Conference opener. Arizona, under the guidance of first-year head coach Jim Young, gained only 85 yards rushing in the first half but ripped through the Colorado State defense for 274 yards in the second half.

Quarterback Pete Vass threw two touchdowns passes to halfback Tom Rock and scored another to spark Holy Cross to a come-from-behind victory over Massachusetts. Defensive linemen Bob Curran and Bob McLean provided the winning margin.

600th for Shoemaker

DEL MAR, Calif., Sept. 9 (AP).—Bill Shoemaker recorded his 600th stakes victory yesterday, riding Grotonian in the \$21,600 Chula Vista Handicap here.

More Sports News On Page 13



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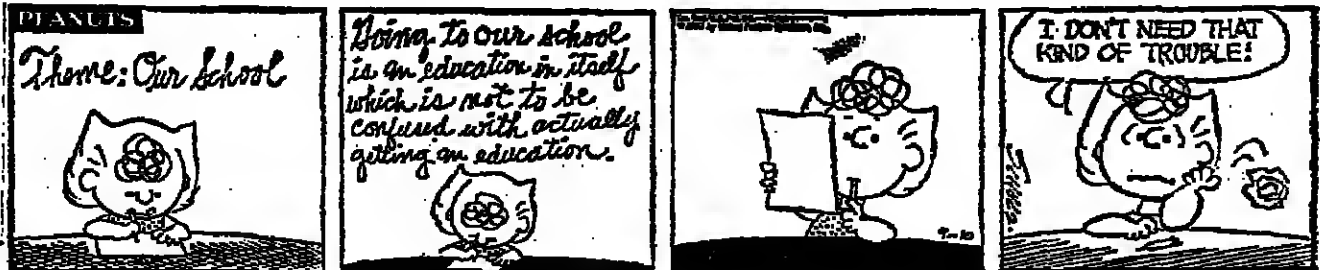
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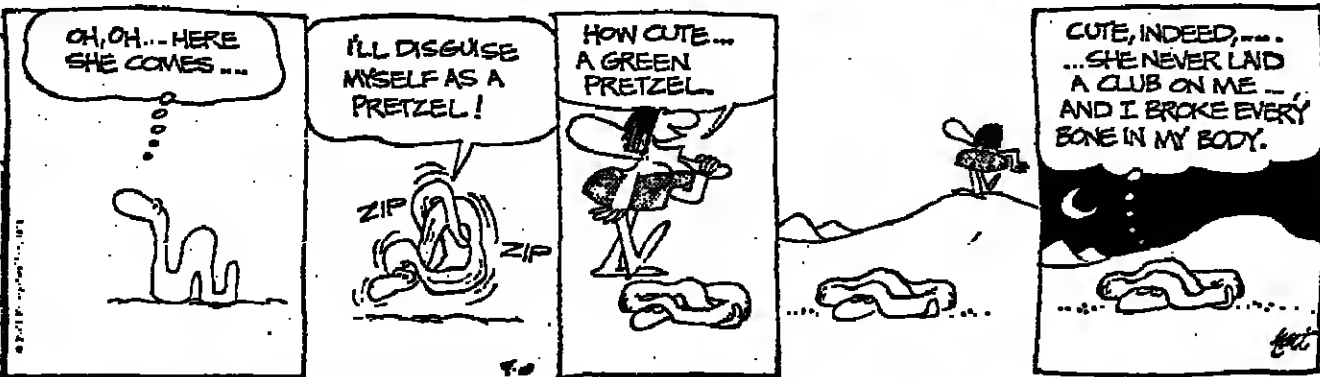
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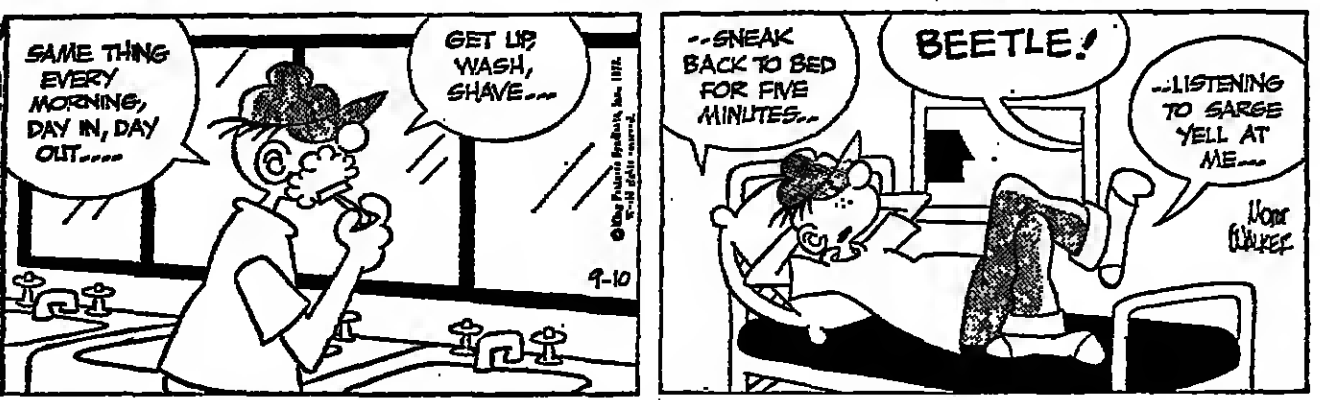
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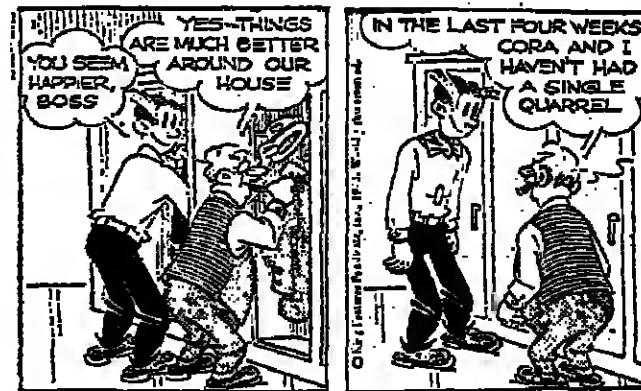
POGO



RIP KIRBY



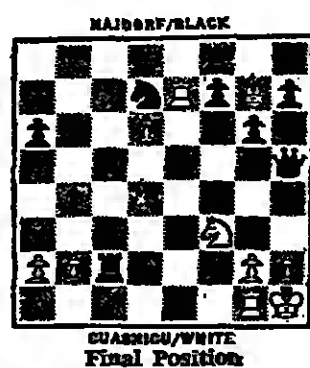
BLONDIE



CHESS

By Robert Byrne

When I was 16, playing in my second Manhattan Chess Club Championship, the late Sidney Kanton, the tournament director, approached one of the established masters before the first round and asked how he thought the new generation would make out. The reply was loaded with encomiums on the talent displayed by us young lights, what a future we had, etc.



the safety of his king involved him in risks he should have avoided. Of course, 12... B-K2 would have given Cusumani time for the strong positional 13... P-B4, although 13... P-P3, 14... N-B2 or 17... N-K2 would have been wrecked by 17... N-K2. Najdorf got the pawn he wanted so badly with 17... Q-N3 18... N-B3, Rxf, but after 19... B-R6, it was still a major problem how Black might secure his king and mobilize his kingside pieces.

And now all-but-unknown 31-year-old, Oscar Cusumani, took first prize in the international tournament to celebrate the 68th anniversary of the Club Argentino de Ajedrez in Buenos Aires. Neither the grandmaster old-timers -- Miguel Najdorf, Hector Rossetto and Herman Pilnik -- nor the up-and-coming Jorge Smolenski, 23, was able to stop him. Going into the last round, Cusumani stood a half point out of first place and had to meet Najdorf. He lured Najdorf into a difficult position with a speculative pawn sacrifice and triumphed with sharp tactics. Najdorf's decision to undertake queenside action (12... B-R1) before seeing to

BOOKS

H. C. WELLS

A Biography

By Norman and Jeanne MacKenzie, illustrated. Simon & Schuster, 487 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Michael Holroyd

In his "Experiment in Autobiography," H. G. Wells revealed that two years before he was born his mother had lost a favorite child, her daughter Frances. From this date, he thought, she had grown embittered, venting her suppressed resentment on him and opening an unhappy fissure in his character, one half of which was generous and sympathetic, the other nervously irritable.

From Norman and Jeanne MacKenzie's well-researched biography a rather different explanation emerges. Sarah Wells, the daughter of an innkeeper, had developed a puerile passion for religion. She was seldom happy outside church. Snobbish, full of anxiety and care, she had subsided by the time Wells was born in 1866, into a depressing household drudge "shod in old slippers and wearing a stuff dress with a sacking apron." Her husband Joe was then a small shopkeeper in Bromley, presiding incompetently over a miscellaneous collection of old crockery -- old jam-pots and table-glasses -- and allowing the family finances to drift towards bankruptcy.

By temperament he was a romantic, restless and impractical, given to grandiose whims that were never put into action. He had been trained as a gardener, his wife as a handmaiden; but both had been miscast in their lives and were deeply incompatible. It was this perpetual conflict between his parents that was faithfully translated into Wells's nature.

Norman and Jeanne MacKenzie's biography charts Wells's life with great exactitude. It is a sober, sensible account, full of insights, thoughtfully presented, well-structured, readable; a thoroughly good biography. The authors understand Wells; from good New Statesman stock, they understand too the junket of British politics. But they do not, I believe, understand literature as well and it is here that the only shortcoming of their book lies. What separates the journeyman from the creative writer, the MacKenzies explain, is symbolism. It was the "symbolic power" of Wells's stories that enabled him to take "literary London" by storm. What he was looking for in literature, his biographers insist, was "a means of relating his own special experience to the norms of society."

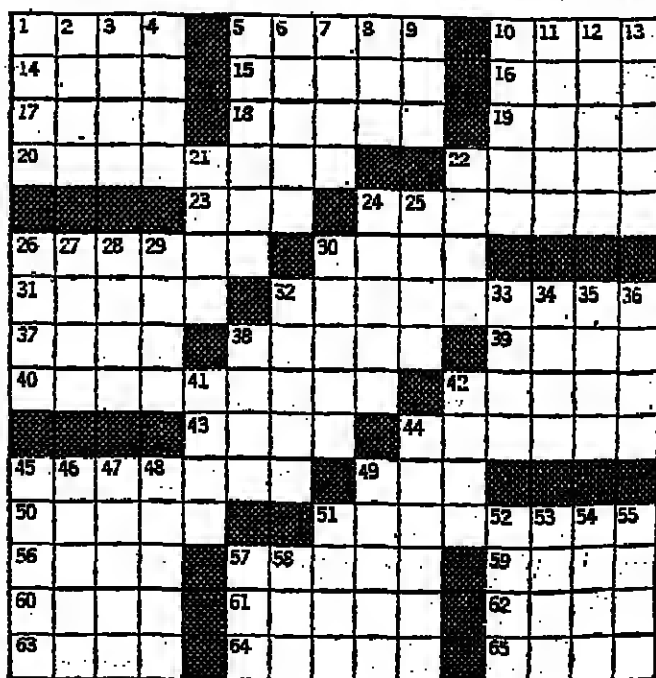
Encumbered with this belief in literature as a superstitious Wells never escaped this past, though escape was at the center of his politics and his romances. Wells was cut off from religion, which he saw simply as Church of England, by a reaction against his mother's depressing puritanical beliefs. And he was divorced by class prejudices from art and culture, believing them to be the academic pursuits of an Oxford and Cambridge elite. The rest was science. But all the money and fame he brought him, all the visions it suggested, could not obliterate the pain and distress of life. At the end public affairs, only irritated and disgusted him. There was an organization of which he felt himself a part. "This world is the end of its tether... the end of everything we call life is close at hand and cannot be evaded. Echoes of his own divided nature now seemed to fill the world, and there was nowhere he could escape. For what he had done with his own internal contradictions was to broadcast them so that they multiplied; and what he had done with time, despite all his ability and charm, was, finally to waste it."

Mr. Holroyd is the author of a biography of Lytton Strachey.

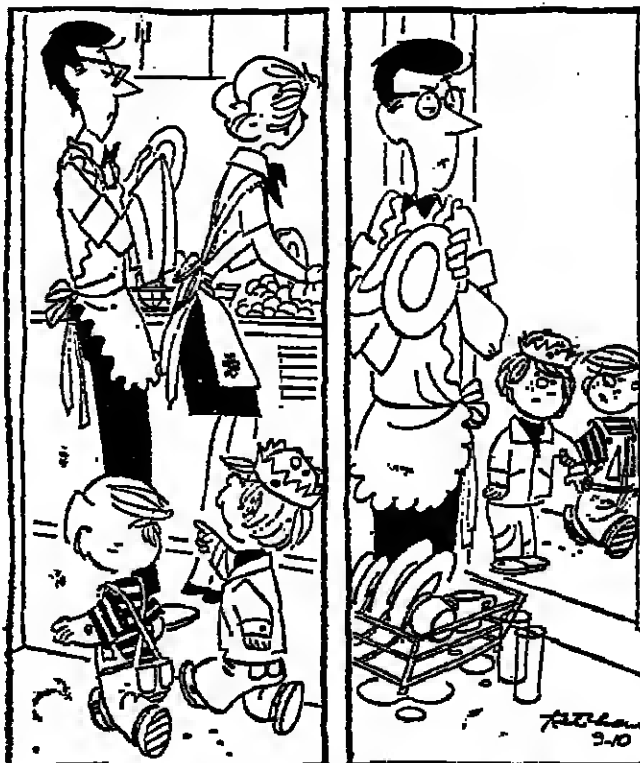
CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ACROSS | 49 Wreath | 24 Rob, old style |
| 1 Promenade or quarter | 50 Gossip | 25 Facility |
| 5 Part of the flag | 51 Tools, cutlery, etc. | 26 Kind of cocktail |
| 10 Small amount: Sp. | 56 Seed covering | 27 -- kiki |
| 14 Region | 57 Former U.N. name | 28 Not shut |
| 15 Place for a grill | 58 Book after Joel | 29 Soft mineral |
| 16 Khayyam | 59 Sound quality | 30 Wild dog of India |
| 17 Flavoring | 61 Steers' milieu | 32 Pal |
| 18 Mountain nymph | 62 Kind of house, in London | 33 Shield |
| 19 Mrs. Roosevelt | 63 Son of Seth | 34 -- Pomplunus of old Rome |
| 20 Daughter of Oedipus | 64 Confused | 35 Of an epoch |
| 22 Kind of code | 65 Dies -- | 36 Bite the -- |
| 23 Approvals | | 38 Courage |
| 24 Join the alumni party | DOWN | 41 Moslem prince |
| 26 Talkative | 1 Art movement | 42 Stamp on a receipt |
| 30 Acheson | 2 "go bragh" | 44 Big -- (W.W.I. cannon) |
| 31 Indian title | 3 Gael | 45 Old plane |
| 32 Subdued | 4 Hindu goddess of destruction | 46 Erie's feeder |
| 37 Russian sea | 5 Ghostly | 47 Kind of acid |
| 38 Small wood | 6 Mountain pools | 48 Paris |
| 39 Spiritual | 7 To -- | 49 Cavalry weapon |
| 40 Grand Canal music | 8 Inlet | 51 Andersen |
| 42 U.S. Indians | 9 Do lawn work | 52 African water- |
| 43 Diggings | 11 Native of Muscat | 53 Cupid |
| 44 Igneous rock | 12 Jeweler's unit | 54 Ponselle |
| 45 Home-originated virtue | 13 Vestment | 55 Latin-class word |
| | 21 Early Teuton | 57 Musical syllable |
| | 22 Fourth-down move | 58 Toque or portup |



DENNIS THE MENACE



هكذا اننا كل

